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Martial Music



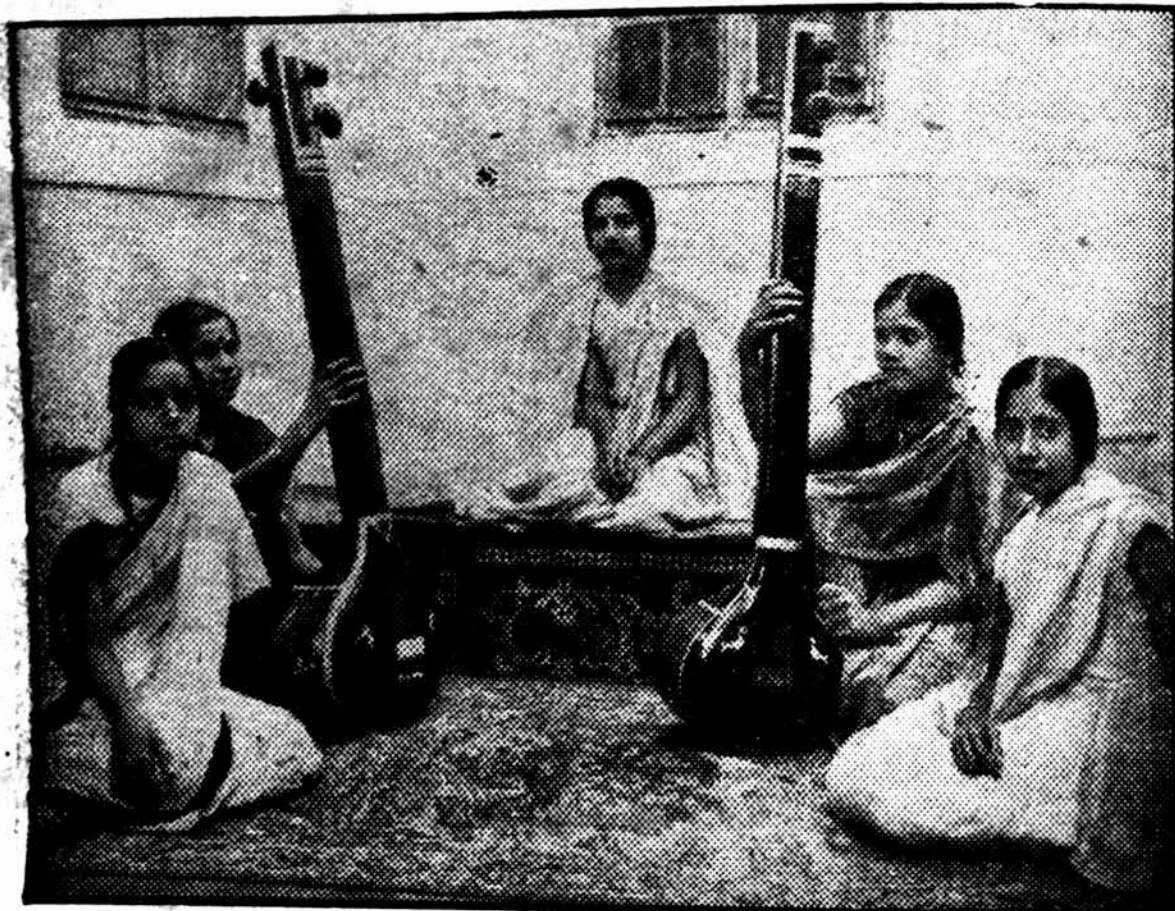
Shankar And His Cartoons

—See Page 3.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A SCHOOL GIRL



EXERCISE FOR HEALTH—Girls are encouraged to play games in the open air.
A 'Hututu' match is in progress



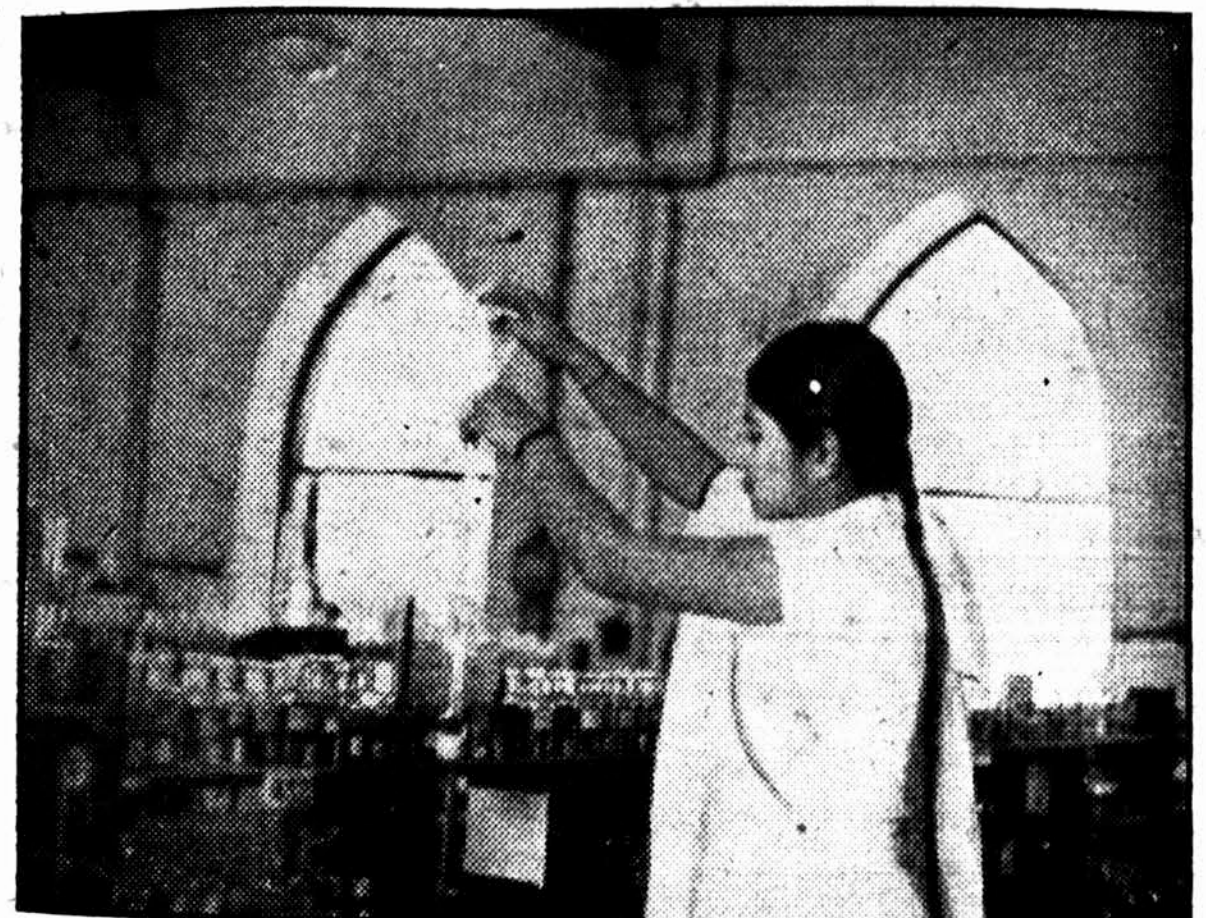
MUSIC CLASS—Music, both instrumental and vocal, is one subject in the curriculum all girls enjoy.



STUDY—Preparation for the school requires perfect concentration.



ART CLASS—Learning to draw artistic Rangoli designs on the floor.



MADAME CURIE OF TO-MORROW—Doing a science experiment in the School Laboratory.

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BOMBAY: MAY 31, 1942

CHURCHILL'S 'BACK ROOM BOY' Britain's Strategy Hinges On General Ismay

By J. P. Gallagher

A "mystery man" of the war, a man who knows all that one human being can possibly assimilate of Britain's strategy and problems, aims and fears, is a General of whom very few in the country have ever heard—and a man who rather naturally, never talks about his work.

Fifty-five-year-old Major-General Sir Hastings Lionel Ismay got a brief mention in Parliament during the latest war debate: "I have at my disposal a small staff headed by Major-General Ismay..." said Mr. Churchill. And he said no more about his right-hand man, the "Back Room Boy" of the War Cabinet.

Those people who cared to make a sort of genealogical tree out of the concise but brief explanation given by the Premier of the hierarchy of Britain's strategists, will have seen that it all hinges on General Ismay! First you have the War Cabinet, the supreme directing body which can sit, greatly augmented, as a Supreme War Council, embracing the Dominions and other representatives of the United Nations. Advising them on military matters is the Chiefs of Staffs Committee, composed of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff—Sir Alan Brooke, the First Sea Lord, Sir Dudley Pound, and the Chief of the Air Staff, Sir Charles Portal.

Premier's Representative

Each of these men controls his own force, subject only to Cabinet decisions. Under them are Planning and Intelligence Staffs, and the General Staffs of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The General Staff of the Army, alone, for instance, could not find a hall big enough in Europe if every member in it wished to meet, for it is composed of all the staff officers, numbering thousands.

Sitting on the Chiefs of Staffs Committee is Major-General Ismay. He represented the Premier there on 422 meetings last

year, each lasting between an hour and two hours. Mr. Churchill attended the other 44 himself.

It was in 1936 that General Ismay became Deputy Secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee, assisting the famous Sir Maurice Hankey, Secretary to the Cabinet and Secretary of the Committee for many years, the imperturbable man with a phenomenal memory, and a knowledge of inside history that, perhaps, no man living can surpass. Sir Maurice resigned in 1938 and was appointed to a directorship of the Suez Canal Company. Into his shoes stepped General Ismay.

Bull-Dog Qualities

When war broke out the Imperial Defence Committee became the small Defence Committee to which Mr. Churchill referred, with the job of keeping the War Cabinet informed on up-to-the-minute news, from Dover's front-line cliffs across ten thousand miles of land and sea to Malaya's jungle swamps.

Dark and tanned, with magnificent physique, General Ismay has many of Mr. Churchill's bulldog qualities and looks. A

dynamic personality enables him to get things done quickly and well. With all he is tactful, jolly, very approachable.

His square, determined jaw, generous wide mouth, and short up-turned nose gained him the title of "Pug" from his friends.

Educated at Charterhouse and Sandhurst, he got his first commission at the age of 18, in 1905, entering the 21st Cavalry (Frontier Force) and was at once posted to India, where he took part in the 1908 frontier campaign. He served under Sam Browne, the almost-legendary Indian Army officer, who was the real inventor of the Sam Browne belt—he contrived it because his sword kept tripping him up!

A captain at the outbreak of the Great War, he was with the King's African Rifles in Somaliland, and as Brevet-Major in 1920 commanded the mounted column which suppressed the "Mad Mullah." For several years he served in the Somaliland Camel Corps.

Connections With India

One of the few men to pass through both Army and Air Force Staff Colleges, he went through

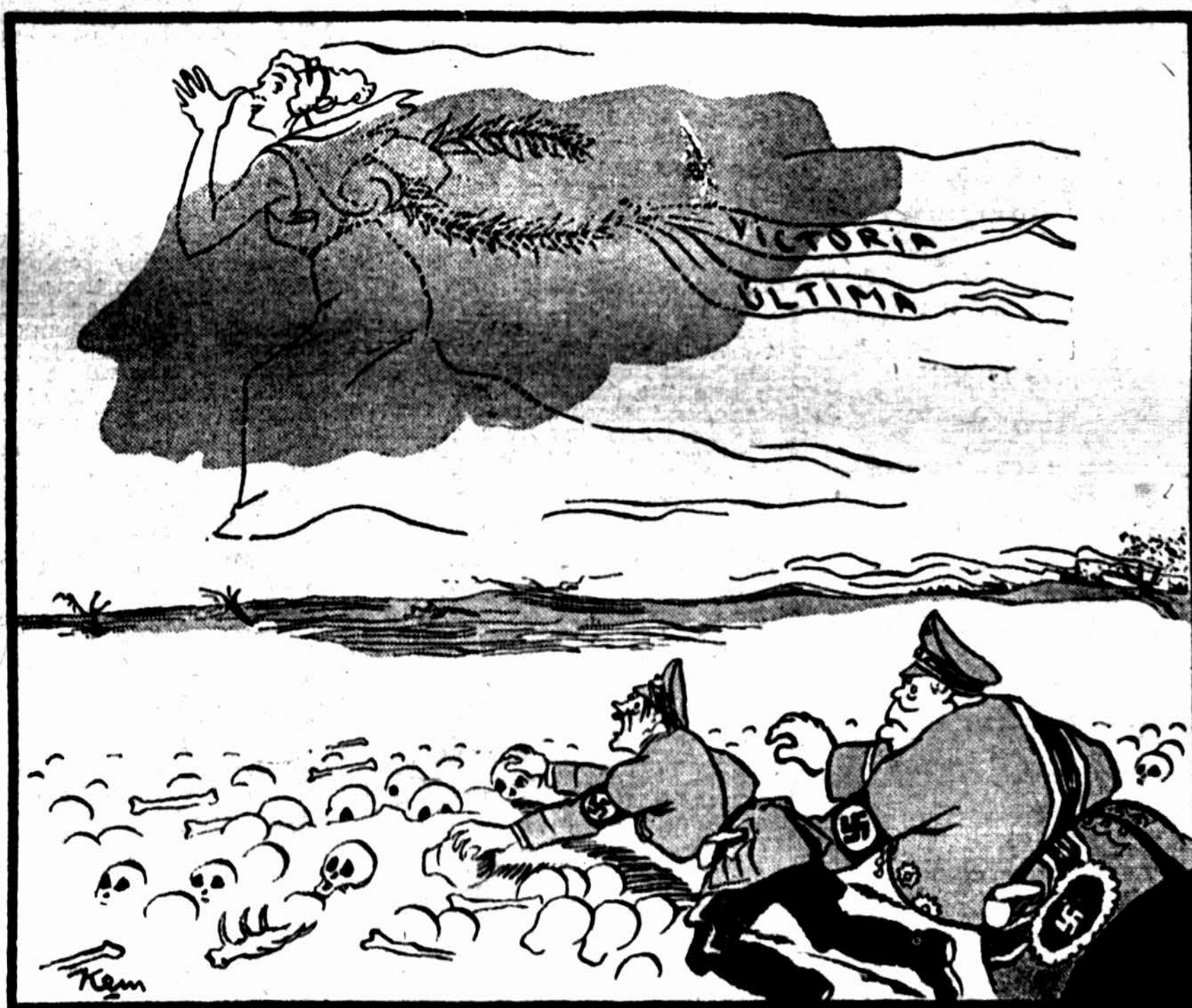
the Army College at Quetta, India, and the R. A. F. one at Andover. He passed out "top boy", No. 1 of the year at Quetta.

After service on the Indian military staff he became Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence in London, went back to India as Military Secretary to Lord Willingdon, then Viceroy of India, returned to London to become a General Staff Officer at the War Office, becoming head of the Intelligence Section for the Middle East. Far East, Russia, Poland and the Balkans—a bit of a mouthful!

As Secretary to the Defence Committee, he attended some of the meetings in France of the Supreme War Council; one of his more frequent jobs is to escort Mr. Churchill on tours of fortifications and to exercises, war factories and shipyards.

With a high reputation as a strategist, he gives his chief crisp, lucid explanations of what is going on.

One of his more recent and most important tasks was heading the seven members of the British Mission which accompanied Lord Beaverbrook to Moscow last September.



THE MIRAGE

(Cartoon from Cartoon Comment.)

On Other Pages

	Page
Will War Revive Religion?	2
He Debunks them all!	3
'Sons of the Sun'	4
China's Millions Fight for Freedom	5
On Lying in a (Hospital) bed!	6
Teacher on Trial!	19
Children's Page	20
Books and Authors	21
The Last Page	24

WILL WAR REVIVE RELIGION?

Premonitory Stirrings Of The Spirit Already

Perceptible In Britain

I have diagnosed as the peculiar disease of our civilisation a gulf, the gulf between our power and our wisdom. We must go deeper, deeper than science, deeper than politics, into the heart of modern man. Let me, then grasp the nettle and say right away that I believe that nothing less than a revival of moral values can fill the gap, and that a revival of moral values entails a revival of religious belief. Very possibly! But how to bring it about? Here we meet with a very real difficulty.

The recipe for making human beings better is not known. Like many of those who write and talk in public, I receive a number of letters informing me how I could write and make a little less of a fool of myself when I talk. Among them there came a couple of months ago one from the U.S.A. 'It is no manner of use,' said the writer in effect, 'you and people like you suggesting various schemes for world betterment, for as a matter of fact I have made a discovery which solves, once and for all time, all the difficulties, and cures all the evils from which mankind is suffering. It is a very simple discovery. It is quite simply that men should learn to love one another.'

Love Is Not Enough

I always try to be polite to correspondents, so I wrote back thanking him for his discovery and asking him if he would please be so good as to send me directions as to how it should be applied. To which he answered that for his part he considered that it was enough to have made the discovery. Its application he was content to leave to lesser men like myself.

This little correspondence, which is authentic, has a symbolic value. Consider the history of Christianity. For 2,000 years from 100,000 pulpits in a million sermons—it is a formidable thought—human beings have been told that the

ought to be meek, gentle, kindly, and unselfish; that they ought to set their thoughts not upon earthly things but upon heavenly, that they ought to return evil not with a contrary evil but with good; that they ought to think of their neighbours more than of themselves, and of God more than either. With what result? After 2,000 years of this process of moral exhortation, the behaviour of the crowds of—where shall we say?—modern London or, may I even venture to add, modern New York, is morally indistinguishable from that of the crowds of ancient Athens. In some ways, perhaps, it is a little better; in some it is a little worse. And so I repeat, the recipe for making human beings better is not known.

Re-Entry Of Religion

Nevertheless, the stage is at the moment set for the re-entry of religion from the wings; set as never before. Our world has seen growing to maturity a generation without a creed or a code; it is a novel phenomenon. Every generation of men that in any age has ever lived has had something to believe in, something to worship. We can only suppose that this has been so because to worship and to believe is a universal human need. Unless, then, this

ded seriousness, and some outlet must be found or evils worse than we have known will come. On the Continent the young men have found it, and the evils have palpably arrived. For Nature abhors a vacuum in the spiritual world no less than in the physical. As the God above the skies grows dim, an all too human figure, complete with raincoat and moustache, or stomach and row of medals, arises to take His place. This is not the first time in history that men deprived of God have dressed up men in the attributes of God to take His place. I am suggesting, then, that the worship of the State and of the dictator as the embodiment of the State is a direct by-product of the decline of religious belief.

When you ponder over some of the stranger excesses of the Nazis it is indeed difficult not to conclude that there is that in them which goes deeper than politics. Never in modern times can there have been such an absolute surrender, not only of the bodies but of the minds and souls of young people, to a single man. The mind of a whole generation of Germans has gone to prison and the Fuehrer holds the keys of its cell. But they are willing prisoners. For what do they say? 'Not only use us as you please, but take away from us the right to know how you are going to use

well-springs of the accumulating but hitherto frustrated spirit do not pour along their polluted channels. Into what channels then? There can, I think, be only one answer; into channels of Christianity which are also the channels of all the great religions of the world. For they all, do they not, teach the same basic truths? It is not the case that human beings have not been taught how to live aright. They have. But they have paid no heed to the teaching; so that improving their powers without improving their characters they brought themselves to the verge of destruction.

My suggestion is, then, that the gulf which I have diagnosed can only be crossed if there is again born among men the religious attitude to life, expressing itself in practice in a new sense of spiritual values.

Premonitory stirrings of the spirit are already perceptible in this country. As usual they manifest themselves first among the young. It is impossible for a teacher at one of our universities—and as a University teacher I have a good opportunity of observing the fresh generation of young men and women who come flooding into our college every September and comparing them with the last—not to notice the change in their interests, the new topics that monopolise their discussions. A few years ago economics was the order of the day and Marxism the centre of interests. How far can civilisation persist under Capitalism? Can Capitalism keep out of war? Is Communism on Russian lines inevitable throughout the Capitalist world? Could industry be conducted without the operations of the profit motive? It was by discussion of matters of this kind and by trying to solve the problems to which economics and politics give rise that young men and women before the war hoped to lay the foundations of a new and a better world.

God And Hitler

Now the questions are different. Did God will this war? If so can He be good? If not, did it occur in His despite? Why did God create Hitler? Why permit the wickedness of the Nazis? Are these things a punishment for our sins? What after the war are the chances of an industry designed to satisfy the needs of all and not to make profits for the few? Of a society based on love and co-operation and not on hatred and competition?

In these and similar questions the new-found ethical interests of the generation now reaching maturity find expression. How far is this ferment likely to carry them? Will it perhaps develop into a genuine religious revival? I am no prophet and I can't answer the question, but there is one consideration which seems to me to bear on the issue. It is the new attitude to evil, an attitude which is prepared to accept it as something real and primitive, something perhaps irremediable in the heart of man. My generation was brought up to think of evil as a by-product of circumstance; of poverty, for example, or of psychological maltreatment and mis-education in childhood. It followed that evil was something that could be cured by social and political action. Remove poverty, for example, by socialism; get rid of complexes by the adequate psychological training of young children and, it was suggested, mankind would become as nearly perfect as made no matter. Here by the beneficent aid of the machine, the consulting room and the ballot box, Utopia was on the way.

Opportunity For The Churches

I think the war has made it impossible for people any longer to take this facile view of evil.

(Continued on page 22)

By C. E. M. JOAD

generation is a biological 'sport,' in the sense that it lacks an attribute that has belonged to all its predecessors, the need exists in us but is repressed. Or, if we like to adopt the current jargon, we may say that it is active in the unconscious, and psycho-analysts, who make so much play with the repressed sexual needs of the Victorians, might pay a little more attention to the repressed religious needs of the moderns. As a result, young people grow to maturity without any philosophy of life, or rather they adopt the only reasonable philosophy under the circumstances—it is the instinctive philosophy of millions of young people in the modern world: let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die. A pity, one thinks sometimes, if that is their philosophy, that they have not made a better job of the eating and the drinking. Or they take to the worship of false gods, for example, the God of Speed. In England and America before the war we were bringing up a generation of young people who would move heaven and earth to save five minutes, and then not have the faintest idea what to do with them when they had saved them. What was the typical spectacle of our world before the war? One of those thousands of young men you could see driving about the roads of Western Europe or America with his girl lolling by his side, both of them rather tight after an idiotic evening in some road house, in a car that was a model of delicate engineering and power, tearing through the night at seventy miles an hour. The engine was wonderful, the human beings who used it only second-rate, the purpose for which it was being used contemptible. What a mastery of means, what an ignorance of ends!

Willing Prisoners Of The Fuehrer

Our generation is suffering from an accumulated fund of unexpen-

us. We are ready to die for you, but we beg you not to let us know for what we are to die. Dispose of our lives against Communism, but don't let us know what Communism is. Deprive us of access to literature and art that is bad for us, but don't tell us why it is bad, or in what its badness consists. This mood of self-abasement is shot through with the emotions proper to religion. The Nazis, it is obvious, feel for a man something of the unthinking veneration which men whose reasons were untainted would be willing to accord only to God.

'Hitler is lonely; so is God. Hitler is like God'. This curious statement—I believe it was Goering's—admirably epitomises the Nazi attitude to their leader.

'We greet the Leader each morning and we thank him each night that he has provided us officially with a will to live.' Such is the first of a list of commandments issued to the workmen in Nazi factories.

Seven Devils Worse Than The First

The signs are unmistakable. Let us not then mistake them. They point unmistakably to my mind to the conclusion that the young men of Germany, deprived of religion and palpably incommenced by the lack of that which all previous generations have possessed and enjoyed, have insisted on making a religion for themselves. It is the religion of Fuehrer-worship. Remember that parable in the New Testament of a man possessed of a devil! The devil was cast out and the chamber cleaned and swept. But no steps were taken to make use of it, with the result that seven devils worse than the first came to occupy the vacant space.

What is the moral for us? That, if I am right in thinking that here too the stage is set for religion, we must take warning from the Nazis and see that the

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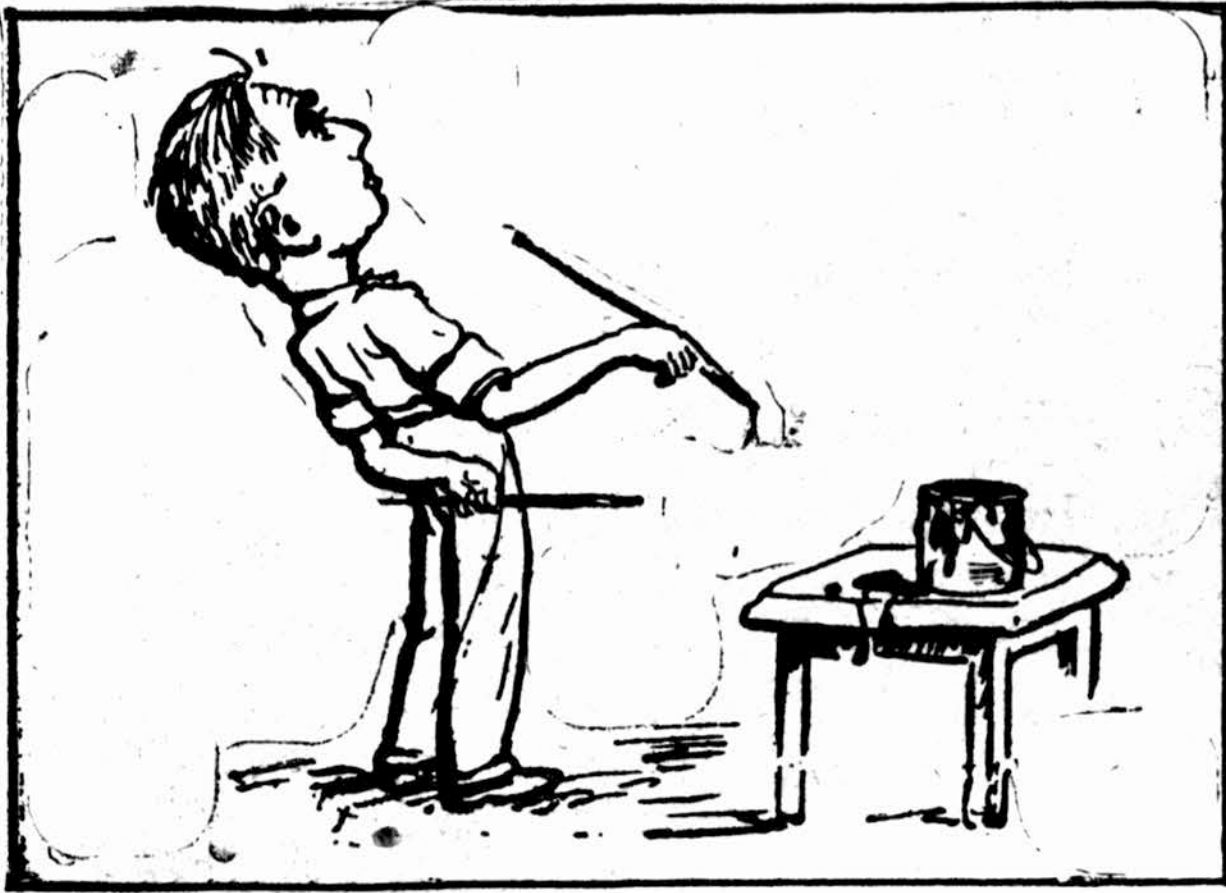
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Shankar—A self-caricature!

Amidst the large but familiar crowd of journalists, half-journalists, quarter-journalists and no journalists at all, who were present at the recent Press Conference given by Mahatma Gandhi, I was particularly struck by the figure of an unfamiliar, prematurely grey-haired young man.

Unlike the rest, he was not sitting still, straining his ears to catch the gentle words that fell from the Mahatma's lips. He was going round from one point to another and scribbling with the stub of a borrowed pencil in a tiny—too tiny for taking notes—notebook.

"Who is he?", the whisper went round and the answer was whispered back from one who knew him—"It is Shankar." So that was Shankar, the famous cartoonist of the 'Hindustan Times' and in that one and a half inch square note book he was sketching impressions of the Mahatma from many angles.

Untaught Genius

Shankar is a shy man. It is not easy to get him to speak of himself and his work. And although his conversation has often the point and the sting of his cartoons, he is not fluent and smooth spoken. It looks as though he is trying to pull out the words from the roots. Some of my colleagues and I met him later. But his contribution to the conversation which was chiefly about cartoons was but a few jokes, some of them against himself.

Shankar was explaining why a cartoonist should not know people too intimately. Sometimes it would not be possible to draw the features of a man with whom the artist is intimate or for whom he has great love or respect. One cannot be 'merciless' with a man whom one knows very well.

"Is that the reason why you have not put yourself in a cartoon?" asked one of the company.

"I have put myself in a cartoon once" said Shankar. Somebody in Lahore had made a remark that if a census of hen-pecks were taken, there would be interesting revelations. Shankar put the idea into a cartoon. The drawing showed a motley crowd of people going towards a Census booth eager to register their names; and the figure at the head of the crowd looked suspiciously like Shankar!

"Was that humour or a confession?" called out an enthusiastic guy from the company.

"A humorous confession" was Shankar's slow and shy reply.

Shankar Pillay is virtually an untaught genius. Not till long after he attained fame as a cartoonist had he any training in drawing or art. Born in a none too affluent family he graduated from Trivandrum college in 1927. His notes of such alien subjects as physics chiefly consisted of sketches of the lecturers! He had indulged in sketching even from

his high school days. But his parents and guardians did their best to scotch his wayward tendencies. They were very keen that he should become a lawyer and drawing and sketching was obviously not a requisite qualification for that profession.

In pursuance of the career they had planned for him they packed him off to Bombay and the Law College. But Shankar was no more interested in the intricacies of the Insolvency Acts or the higher mysteries of the Negotiable Instruments Act than he was in appreciating the importance of Boyle's Law or grasping the implications of the Parellelogram of forces. Those all but barren terms

that Shankar was at Sevagram and met Gandhiji as he was going for the evening prayer.

"Hello, Shankar" hailed the Mahatma, "Will you answer me one question?"

Shankar said that he could not answer a question unless he knew what it was about.

"Don't say No. Answer me straight," said the Mahatma with a smile. And then he shot the question:—"Shankar, did you make the 'Hindustan Times' famous or did the 'Hindustan Times' make you famous?" To which there could be no answer but a laugh.

Shankar's work as a cartoonist



Sir Stafford Cripps tries to perform the famous Indian rope-trick. But the rope did not respond!

in the Law College, turned him, however, towards a study of politics. To this, therefore, he took like a duck takes to water.

His First Cartoon

But the problem of livelihood was pressing and he took service as the inevitable clerk in a commercial firm. But he did not give up either his sketching or his studies in politics.

It was, however, the Civil Disobedience movement that brought him out as a newspaper cartoonist. His first published cartoon appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle." It was soon after the breakdown of the Sapru-Jayakar mission of peace. Shankar depicted Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar emerging out of the prison gate at Yerawda with forlorn looks and gestures of negation in the manner of one of those dancing figures in the Ajanta Frescoes.

After some months of work as a free lance cartoonist Shankar accepted an invitation from Mr. Pothan Joseph who was the editor of the "Hindustan Times" at that time and who had seen Shankar's work earlier, and joined that paper in October 1932. And there he has stayed ever since. The paper and the cartoonist have become indispensable and complimentary to each other.

Compliment From The Mahatma

This fact was once commented upon by Mahatma Gandhi in his own Puckish way. It happened

He Debunks Them All!

Shankar, Most Caustic Among Cartoonists, Most Gentle Among Men

By G. N. ACHARYA

JAWAHARLAL'S TRIBUTE

"How many of us have waited from day to-day for Shankar's cartoon? How many have turned to the page of 'The Hindustan Times' containing this cartoon before we have seen the news of the day? That cartoon has not only given us pleasure but a new insight into current events. For a true cartoonist is not just a maker of fun but one who sees the inner significance of an event and by a few master strokes impresses it on others.

"Shankar has that rare gift, rarer in India than elsewhere, and without the least bit of malice or ill-will he points out, with an artist's skill, the weaknesses and foibles of those who display themselves on the public stage. That is a service to all of us for which we should be grateful. For we are apt to grow pompous and self-centred and it is good to have the veil of our conceit torn occasionally. And so I gladly pay my tribute to Shankar and I hope that he will long continue to enlighten us and amuse us and pull us down a peg or two."

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU in his foreword to "Shankar's cartoons" (1937).

much by their criticism of his work.

One of his earlier cartoons earned the warm compliments of David Low. This the cartoon entitled "Call from the Village" is Shankar's reaction to an announcement of a complete scheme for the extension of telephones and telegram services to villages reported to have been drawn up by the Government of India as part of its rural uplift scheme. The cartoon represents a village lass leading a starving old man and a famished dog upto a telephone booth and breathing the words, "Hello... Hello... Father says he wants now an Aero-

(Continued on page 23)



He came—he went. This is how Shankar summed up the Cripps Mission in India.

'SONS OF THE SUN'

There's an old proverb which warns us against despising our enemies. In view of the late successes of the Japanese I don't fancy we feel in the least disposed to hold them in contempt. So much the better. Better still to lay firm hold of what we are up against.

If you flew over the crowd in the streets might seem to you to be made up of Strube's 'little man', dressed in a kimono, topped with a bowler and multiplied by thousands. But you would make a great mistake if you mistook the Japanese for Europeans, or for anything really at all like Europeans. Go by the kimono, not the bowler hat.

The Japanese are prodigious mimics. They copy the European for their own protection, and the habit of continual personal self-effacement which is traditional with them might remind you superficially of a rather old-fashioned kind of English gentleman. But the first and sovereign thing to get hold of about a Japanese, in spite of his bowler hat and his gold-filled teeth, his giggle and his up-to-date chatter, is that he comes out of a background and a tradition which are enormously remote from ours.

What are the three fundamental baiss of our own western civilisation? Our debt to ancient Greece, the development of modern science and the Christian tradition. Now the inner order of official Japan has taken over from these three only as much as, after a very suspicious scrutiny, it has considered sufficient to preserve its own order, to further its expansionist programme, to throw dust in the eyes of the foreigner, and to enable the Japanese themselves to boast that they are culturally and spiritually up-to-date.

Europeans Are "Lazy And Dirty"!

Now in fact not only do the Japanese emerge, as I say, from a background and tradition which is fundamentally different from and foreign to our own, but the Japanese are tremendously conscious of these differences. Despite a superiority complex of which more later—they feel at a sort of worldly disadvantage in comparison with us—as if we had got an unfair start of them. This exasperates them the more since our advantages seem to them due more to the chances of history than to virtues of our own.

To a great many of them we undoubtedly don't seem to deserve the start we have got. They think us lazy, dirty, and superstitious. We are lazy because we are not accustomed to work as long hours as they do, dirty because we don't wash as often, and superstitious because our morality is not, like theirs, chiefly a matter of social obligation. I tell you these things because we should do well to realise that though the Japanese background and tradition may not correspond to what we call true civilisation, yet hundreds of years of intense labour and hidden suffering and a vast amount of social and political loyalty have gone to their foundation.

Sons Of The Sun

Traditional Japan is fundamentally untouched by the European and American spirit, and whatever their civilisation may look like to us, to them it constitutes the true and superior civilisation. It isn't difficult for them to believe this, since nine out of ten Japanese understand that the original Japanese were not born like you and me but were the offspring of the sun—hence the rising sun on their flag—a very self-confident sun rising upon a hitherto unregenerate world. Now that belief inevitably strikes us, whether we stick to Darwin or to Genesis, as extravagant and absurd. But it's worth noticing that

a belief, even a half-belief, in such a myth confers considerable opening advantages on the believer—at least until he runs his sun-begotten head into a stony pair of Occidental knuckles with a punch behind them. If you are sun-begotten, manifestly you are, to begin with, in possession of the light of a truth not granted to the less fortunate sons of earth. That truth declares you, just because you are a Japanese, superior of mortal fibre to all other non-Japanese on earth and this truth has, you understand, already been operative for countless generations. The possession of it secures for you the privilege of a mission upon earth and requires you to fulfil it. With what that mission is we have of course lately become very familiar. But do notice the parallel between the Japanese and German peoples. Long before Hitler wrote "Mein Kampf" the sons of Nippon had become aware that destiny had reserved for them the job of establishing a New Order in the East: an Order in which the Japanese would take up the position due to them as the "Herren-volk" of the East with all other eastern nations as their grateful servants.

Youth Has No Chance

These simple-minded dreams of the barbarian in his beer-garden or under his cherry tree fill us with astonishment. We find it

dents. They were the hardest worked and most ill-used students I have ever come across. They had not a chance; they were caught in the official machine.

Four-Hundred-Year Plan

No, certainly not all the Japanese believe the myth of their divine origin, but they are all swayed by it, for the myth of Japanese superiority fills the air and helps to inflate the vanity of the most conceited people upon earth. This is where the Japanese afford a contrast to the Chinese, whom the Jap in his character of up-and-doing go-getter affects to despise as effete, much as the young lunatic Nazis affect to despise us. Now it cannot be denied that the naive vanity of the Japanese has grounds which sound plausible. Quite apart from what they are encouraged to believe about their divine descent, they are the only nation east of Suez which in modern times has defeated a Western power—they defeated Russia in 1905; in addition they are the only nation east of Suez which has developed a full-scale industrialism similar to the large industrial nations of the west.

The Japanese have been credited (probably quite truly) with cherishing not a Four-Year but a Four-Hundred-Year Plan. And here again, how they contrast with the Chinese, who, settled in

keeping up with the west. Hidden in their being, but very deeply hidden, lies a tract of ferocity and sheer hysteria.

Fighting Men

I should like to say a word about the spirit of their fighting men. I believe that the Japanese professional officer, especially the junior officer, is an unusually simple person. He's mostly born of humble stock, brought up amid traditionally Spartan surroundings, and given little but a strictly professional education. That isn't to say he may not be foxy—darn foxy—at his game of killing. Notice that I say his game of killing, and not his game of not being killed, for I think that the average Japanese professional officer of all arms is more indifferent to death than his opposite number in the west. This does not, of course, mean that he is what we should call braver. His indifference springs partly from the fact that individuality is neither cultivated nor valued in Japan as it is among ourselves. This does not mean that the Japanese soldier will not be distinctly solemn about his death. Quite the contrary. I cannot imagine a Japanese risking his life with that admirable ironic air of taking part in some colossal bad joke which is so common among us. Not that the Japanese wouldn't smile—a somewhat fixed smile—for the smile is obligatory. If you are a Japanese you smile when you tell your best friend that your father has died, which is accounted the saddest thing that can happen to a Japanese.

When He Goes Out To Die

When he goes out to die, believing that this must fatally happen, the Japanese will be filled with what is called "yamato damashi"—that is to say, the pure spirit of Japan. He won't feel, as one of our Air Force boys might, that he's just an Englishman, or a Canadian, or an Australian, or a New Zealander, or a South African, with a professional job on to put old Jerry where he belongs. He will feel scarcely conscious of being anything at all in our sense. The nearest I can get to it is to say that he will probably feel himself a combination of airplane and holy (or, if you like, unholy) flaming spirit and a historical process. In short, he will be a very serious person indeed. No, serious isn't quite the word—he will be a very earnest person about the decorum of his death. The Japanese are very earnest people, though given to some formal flourishes in the way of what they consider good manners. For instance, I wouldn't be the least surprised to learn that the young Japanese officers who took part in the air torpedo or dive-bombing attacks on our Navy recently, took an oath and wrote a message signed with their blood to the Admiral, or even to the Emperor himself, before they took off to try and blow our ships out of the water.

In fighting the Japanese it seems to me we should do well to keep the following considerations well in mind. The Japanese believe in their cause with a degree of unsmiling fanaticism we should always find hard to understand. They are incredibly hard workers and amazingly tenacious. They are very resolute, and that goes for the women as well as the men. I don't think these qualities will avail them in the end. That end will be, if I may be so rash as to hazard a guess, the most terrible internal revolution in Japan, with faction fighting against faction, a revolution due to the break-up of the immense inner tension I have tried to describe. But that's only my own guess. Meanwhile, it is certain we have got a tough job on.—"London Calling."

Psychopathology Of The Japanese

By ROBERT NICHOLS

difficult to take them seriously. It takes, we say, all sorts to make a world and we like to assume that it takes all sorts to rule it. Not so the Germans or the Japanese. Don't misunderstand me. I am not suggesting that every Japanese, any more than every German, believes in the clotted and mischievous nonsense about his ancestry and the obligation it imposes on him which I have been describing to you. But don't underestimate the forces at work.

Years before Dr. Goebbels started warning the odd young minds of Germany the Japanese educational machine was hard at work. It has one end: to foster the Japanese national spirit. And it is constantly on the look-out to prevent the influence of 'dangerous thought', that is to say, any thought from western or other sources which seems to threaten the might of Japan scaffolded about the Imperial House and its sun-descended Emperor. That machine is quite relentless. No student ever receives advancement if he shows any tendency to independent thought, or to any thought which does not chime in with the all-too-secret 'parti pris' of authority. Any teacher, especially teachers of jurisprudence, anthropology and economics, suspected of being contaminated by the spirit of free enquiry, is broken or kept to hack work. Some years ago, I myself occupied what I believe was regarded as the foremost Chair of foreign culture, as opposed to technology, in Japan. I was never allowed to lecture without the presence of a Japanese professor. Why was he there? To make sure that in taking my students through, say, 'Romeo and Juliet', I did not undermine the purity of Japanese 'morals'. I liked my Japanese stu-

a civilisation of infinitely higher spiritual value, which has already lasted some thousands of years, feel no mission to impose it on the rest of the world. It would be the greatest mistake to call the Japanese simple. They are too highly regimented for that. They should be thought of, I suggest, as highly sophisticated primitives. Whatever we may think of this type, it has qualities (almost old Roman) of tenacity and is capable of staggering displays of self-sacrifice and abnegation.

Sheer Hysteria

The Japanese have a name for imperturbability and self-control, and they most certainly deserve it. They are self-controlled but they most desperately need to be, because in the depth of their being sleeps a mysterious tendency to go right off the handle. The Japanese remain impassive under great strain for a very long time, but when he goes to bits he goes to bits very suddenly and then almost anything may happen provided it's violent. After long brooding upon what he considers the ultimate unendurable outrage you have put upon him, he may attempt your life, whatever it costs him. Whether or not he succeeds in his attempt, he may follow it up by cutting the throats of his nearest and dearest, and there's an extreme likelihood of his finally cutting his own, if not on your doorstep, at least in circumstances which will place the indignant blame for this stirring and dignified protest at your door. You must think of the Japanese as being natively under a continual and immense inner strain which is enormously increased by the gigantic task of

THEIR 400-YEAR PLAN



China's Millions Fight For Freedom—

Military events since Dec. 7 have raised two questions in the minds of Americans: Have we underestimated the Japanese Army? And if so, why is it that the Chinese Army has been able to fight it to a standstill since the fall of Hankow on Oct. 27, 1938? To this may be added another natural question: What lesson, if any, can be drawn from the Chinese conduct of war for the eventual defeat of Japan?

We are led to such questions because while the Allied forces were retreating in Malaya and in the Philippines, China scored one of the big victories of the war at Changsha. I cannot quite agree with Dr. Hu Shih when he says that "Our recent victories in China, at Changsha and other fronts, are the best evidence of the tremendous beneficial influence of this new international line-up on my people." The Chinese soldiers who had cheated the invaders of their prize in capturing Changsha twice before the last victory without this "tremendous beneficial influence" would repudiate this. The terrain of the previous campaigns was the same; the Chinese com-

mand under General Hsueh Yueh was the same; the tactics adopted were the same and the fighting morale the same. Only the artillery was new, writes Lin Yutang in "New York Times."

China Gets The Front Page

We are getting a confused and, I believe, a wrong impression of

because news coverage of the China war has suddenly changed. The China war news had grown stale before December 7. Chungking was lucky to get an average of 200 words a day of news coverage printed in American papers in all those three years after the fall of Hankow. The Chinese victory at Changsha between the end of September and

four-fifths from Japanese sources at Shanghai, so that it seemed no victory at all.

I must insist that it is wrong to think that China has suddenly started fighting the invaders on six or seven fronts; for me, who followed the Chungking broadcasts every day, China has been fighting the invaders on six or seven fronts every day in 1939, 1940 and 1941. But now suddenly the news about fighting in Honan, Anhwei, Hupoh and Chekiang gets reported.

We are led, therefore, to the conclusion that the enemy is not so amateurish and that China did not win by default. Life magazine reported that the Japanese Army was not merely "bogged down," it was "stopped cold" on the battlefield by the Chinese in active combat. How did the Chinese Army accomplish this? It will be more economical in answering this question to discuss Chinese tactics always in connection with their bearing on the Allied campaign in the future.

Point 1 is that, fighting with inferior equipment, China was

(Continued On Page 22)

By
LIN YUTANG,
Famous Chinese Philosopher

the China War if we are led by recent newspaper reports to think that there was a sudden blaze of Chinese morale after December 8, or even that China is starting a gigantic counter offensive at present. We get this impression

beginning of October last year was just as brilliant and the enemy losses were sufficiently terrific. The only difference is that now Chinese victory gets the front page while coverage of the last Changsha victory came

Let India's Millions Also Fight —For Freedom!



On Lying In A (Hospital) Bed!

The Trials And Tribulations Of A Reporter Turned Philosopher

By G. S. K.

An unexpected fortune in the Irish Sweepstake would not have made me feel happier. I even forgot, during that short-lived phase of delight, lasting just thirty minutes, that I was lying in a hospital, like an uprooted statue, after a surgical operation.

It was the unmusical wailing of the A.R.P. siren, during one of the tests in the city, that was the source of my delight. Until the siren wailed my mind had refused to think of anything but the agony of lying low for a month, in the iodine-tainted atmosphere of the hospital. It had refused to take note of the smartly-dressed, light footed nurses, walking in and out of the patient's cubicles, humming songs from some recent picture.

I was conscious of the fact that the surgeon's knife, wielded cleverly, had saved me from a sure death but the prospect of having to lie with a punctured feeling about the stomach, every minute of the day, filled me with disgust. The mental agony was slowly reaching its climax, after a full day's sojourn in the hospital.

New Meaning

It was then that I heard the shrill siren. I had heard it on many previous occasions but never had I felt exhilarated by its wailing. While I lay in a horizontal pose, without movement of body and limb, the siren seemed to have a new meaning for me. It signified, in unmistakable terms, that the hectic life of the city was to remain paralysed for the next thirty minutes. The picture of a paralysed Bombay would not have been pleasing in normal times but as a patient, I derived genuine delight from it.

Why should the fourteen lakhs of citizens, I said to myself, enjoy the privilege of moving about the thoroughfares unhampered, while I was stuck to my bed, day in and day out? I pricked my ears and listened to the shouting of the A.R.P. wardens in the streets

below. A group of noisy urchins reconnoitring the footpaths had evidently been hustled into some corner of the pavement by the warden. Their shrill voices had suddenly ceased percolating through the closed windows of my little room I chuckled with secret delight at the prospect of their being cooped up in a corner for full half an hour.

"Hang these exercises"—It was the kindly looking hospital nurse who was cursing the A.R.P. authorities because they had timed the test siren to the hour at which her duty was to end. She had left the hospital spick and span, a few minutes earlier, after an elaborate cleaning of the face and hands only to return with a wry look, on sighting the warden's badge. I saw her and felt refreshed as though after a glass of fruit juice. It was not her unexpected presence near my room that elated me. But I remembered her twitting me the previous evening, as I lay in bed, without being able to move my calf muscles:—"And now, if you don't mind, I will leave you to your bed and have a brisk walk down the Marine Drive." I devoutly wished for an A.R.P. exercise every evening.

The Friendly Barber

The "all-clear" had sounded too soon. My happiness had been short-lived. I had come back to the reality of hospital life and completed one day of agony and commenced another. New problems were facing me. The horizontal position was no more a source of worry. I was getting accustomed to it. The brisk gait of the nurses no more kindled any jealousy in me. But the clean shaven face of the doctor did. Never in my life was I more conscious of a day-old stubble on my chin. In short, I was pining for

Tanaji, the hospital barber with his inevitable bag.

I had seen Tanaji the previous afternoon, walking up the corridor, with the dignity of a conqueror, preparing to start his rounds in quest of pastures new. But my first impression of him, was quite unfavourable. He definitely looked one of that tribe always seen walking the pavement with an old, rusty hand-bag, trying to pick out from the pedestrian crowd such humble folk as could invest a paltry half an anna on a shave.

In normal times I would not have dared entrust my chin into the hands of Tanaji. But a day on a hospital cot, doing nothing but feeding on air and growing a beard had changed my outlook on men and matters. I was keenly conscious of the imperfections that were creeping on my face as I lay without food and water. I was feeling highly self-conscious every time a member of the fair sex cast even a casual glance in the direction of my room.

"Loss of Face"

This craving for retaining a "baby face" in the hospital seems to be the result of a sub-conscious feeling that you look older than you are the moment you get into the sack clothes of a nursing home. You are conscious all the time that your cheeks are receding by slow stages until at last they would completely declare a sit-down strike. You are aware of the "loss of face" involved in lying without food and water for a longer time than you imagined you would have to. You devise an elaborate toilet capable of being done even while you are in a horizontal position. All your thoughts are directed to regain the he-man looks or whatever little is left of it after donning the shapeless white coat and the loose pyjamas.

To me, Tanaji was both a personality-restorer and a link with the outside world. Every morning, as he dropped in with precision of a clock, he brought the latest local news or the footpath version of it. It was relayed to me in dribbles, while he handled my chin length-wise, cross-wise and all-wises, suggesting definitely that he must have received, while young, some training in pruning hedges.

With all his faults, Tanaji remained a genuine comrade of mine while in hospital. There seems to be something in the iodine smell that makes one fraternise with the lowliest of the low that happens to come in one's presence.

I was fast getting familiar with the new surroundings. The bald ceiling above and the array of sceptic tanks which I could see through the window, on the distant terraces, no more struck any discordant note. With a clean chin every morning and a change of the Chinese brand of coat and pyjamas after the sponge-bath, the outlook seemed to improve. But it brought to the fore a new problem. With the mind perfectly at rest about my exterior, I had started thinking about the interior.

When Hunger Burns.....

Now that the effects of morphia and the local anaesthetic were no more, I felt the presence of a stomach in my anatomy. There was a feeling of vacuum about the middle, getting more and more pronounced as the hours passed. But what were the nurses doing? They seemed to forget that I carried an abdomen to the hospital. They smiled broadly, spoke softly but never mentioned food.

"When do I have my first meal?" I shouted, as the doctor stepped into my room, exhibiting a well-fed face and a benevolent smile.

There is nothing like a direct negative reply to such questions in a nursing home. The patient is always left in a semi-hopeful state. I followed up my first query with another, in a less aggressive tone: "Could I have some little food, if you don't mind?"

The surgeon looked at his assistant. The assistant turned to the head nurse. Then they all turned to the wall to consult the calendar. There was no more delay in the reply:—"Your meal—you will have it—er—you will have everything to eat—bread, butter, chapati, curry and whatever you want to drink—fruit juice, milk, ovaltine...."

"Could I have something now?" I was already making a feeble attempt to smile. I waited with bated breath for a reply. Again, the group turned to the calendar. There was an elaborate counting of finger tips.

"Now let us see when you were operated. One day—two days—yes, two days!—By the way, did you read that interesting news in the morning paper?—Yes, your meal—you will have something presently—anything you like—we will see; we will think."

The doctor and the gang were already beating a hurried retreat from my room. I lay still and recomposed the entire conversation mentally to find out if it was a "yes" or "no". I refused to be a pessimist. The greater chances were that the reply was in the affirmative. Anyway I was prepared to wait and see.

The mind gets imaginative when hunger burns. I was evolving combinations of menu which would never have suggested themselves to the best chef in the town. There were such good things to eat in the world. I was sorry I had not taken advantage of them at least on the eve of my entering the hospital. If someone could help me out, I would make up for all that I had missed. I would teach the surgeon and his gang the lesson of their lives for neglecting me.

The First Meal

Could I secure the help of my chum, Nana, to smuggle something from the nearby restaurant. But the wretched nurses were lynx-eyed. They dropped in all the time whether I wanted them or not. I stopped thinking and waited for a nurse. I was lucky. The kindest of the lot was heading towards my room. There was a little cup in her hand. Probably it was fruit juice; or perhaps some bits of chapati dipped in curry.

"Is that for me?" I said impatiently as the nurse walked in. "Yes please—your gargle." I looked away from her in disgust.

"What about my food? Give me food immediately; else I will drink the gargle."

The kindly face changed to one of anger. The nurse commandeered an aggressive look. I gargled like a good boy.

It was a real test for my patience. Two more days elapsed before I had my first morsel. Never did a Taj lunch taste better. My only grievance was that by the time I realised I had started eating, the dish was empty.

The stage of hankering for food soon passed. But there was still one source of chagrin. It arose out of my gregarious instinct. Every day that preceded the day of deliverance looked like a century! The minutes would not pass, still less the hours, in spite of the kindly attentions of the nurses and doctors. I craved for the company of friends who could

(Continued on page 23)

'LET'S MAKE TWO PENCE'

—Think the Profiteers!

Profiteering is indeed a tempting job during a War even at the expense of human suffering.

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART—ONE WITH LIFE

ARTISTIC LIFE OF ANCIENT GREECE—GOAL NOT REACHED YET—INDIA SHARES THE LAURELS WITH GREECE—VANDALISM—A FASCIST WAR AIM—REVIVE INDIAN WAY OF LIFE—AMERICAN ARTISTS FOR WAR-EFFORT—ART ON NATIONAL WAR FRONT—CORPORATORS MISS ARTISTIC AMENITIES—MEMORIALS ON A NATIONAL BASIS.

The fact that the democracies, which are engaged in a pre-determined struggle to vindicate the cause of human rights such as liberty, equality and justice, are not in the least oblivious to the problem of preserving the integrity of the artistic way of life evolved by them, is revealed by Mr. Edward Alden Jewell in his review, in the "New York Times" of March 1, of the exhibition of the Albert Gallatin Collection of Greek Vases acquired by the Metropolitan Museum. Mr. Jewell views the Vases not merely as the curios—the excellent souvenirs of the past, but as the "emblems of the Greek way of life" and incidentally records his thoughts on the cultural implications of the present world-war.

Beauty First

"These admirable Greek Vases," writes Mr. Jewell, were not fashioned just to delight the eye. They were made as utensils for every day use. The potter produces an object of utility from the crude elements like clay, but why should he go beyond the utilitarian limits and invest it with beauty? The reply to this question will be that the synthesis of beauty and utility is an outstanding achievement of the truly cultured and art-minded people; the potter among them is not merely a mechanical worker, but an artist also whose creative urge is stimulated by the aesthetic demands of his clientele. One of the characteristics of cultured life is instinctive artistic expression.

Beauty is not negation of utility, but it takes precedence over utility in a world which is intensely art-minded—an assertion which will not sound fantastic in the light of the cultural history of Greece and India. To be more precise, beauty becomes, in an art-minded world, an essential requirement of life. Mr. Jewell defines the place of art in ancient Greece in these terms—"art was not something extraneous that occupied a place apart." Beauty, however, fashioned, was just a concomitant of living. Beauty becomes synonymous with life that is artistic and refined in its pattern.

All Pervading Reality

When beauty comes to be an unconscious pursuit and expression of life, the scope of its resources appears to be inexhaustible. Just as the potter unveils beauty from the crude elements, the creative artist, whatever his medium of expression be, generates beauty from the material which is apparently ugly. Writing in the "World Review", Kathleen Rainie has said "great are possessions beauty—true, but this is so because great art makes things beautiful, not because it makes mention only of beautiful things."

One of the criteria of true art is its inherent strength to churn beauty out of simplicity and even crudity and to impart dignity of art to the material which is inartistic. The art, which permeates and predominates life, bids fair to attain greatness. Beauty scintillates as a principal strand in the pattern of the life which conceives art in its comprehensive sense and does not count it in the terms of its limited mediums. It emerges, in the words of Mr. Jewell as a "vital, immediate and all-pervading reality" when the aesthetic craving of man impels him to seek art as one of his elementary needs. Beauty should be a reality of daily life and not merely an artistic accident.

The ancient way of Greek life, since it was saturated with art, continues to be the ideal of the western world. Mr. Jewell knows the length of the journey towards it when he says, "our culture is in

many respects less definite and "the perfect synthesis waits." Mr. Ivor Brown, while complaining, in his article in the "Manchester Guardian", of the neglect of the poets in the present war, defines the ultimate goal of cultured life in these words: "to return to such a state of grace should be the object of any civilised society" and "only when the arts are common to the street is a nation really on the summit." Mr. Jewell is quite conscious of "the pattern, a profound integrating reality—in simplest terms, a way of life" to safeguard which he says, "every American is prepared to give everything he has is prepared to give himself."

Art In India

Mr. Jewell pays an eloquent tribute to the art of ancient Greece and at the same time displays the spirit of an art-loving nation to defend its art and culture against the aggression of the armament-loving Fascist states. Who will impress upon India the necessity of defending the vestiges of her art and culture when the war is peeping over her horizon? Great art was not the monopoly of ancient Greece. India had developed her art to its dizzy heights and had distributed it even in the cottages of the poor.

Sir William Rothenstein had, in his Sir George Birdwood Memorial Lecture to the Royal Society of Arts in 1938, paid a tribute to India in terms such as "no people had been so profusely inventive as the Indian people. Their iconography is, I suppose, the richest and most exuberant ever evolved from the human brain. Surely this teeming creative fertility is in itself an astonishing and supreme achievement." India had evolved a distinct and distinctive pattern of artistic life, which though in the process of disintegration at present, must be esteemed as a precious heritage and preserved at any cost, as it will, if judiciously reorganised, enable her one day reassert her individuality to reassert her individual nation.

One of the brilliant achievements of ancient India was the perfect synthesis of art and life. Her art was an integral part of religion, but since religion was mainly responsible for moulding and modelling her life, art had played a dominant role in determining its distinctive pattern. Modern India is at liberty to repudiate the orthodox religion, but it will be the greatest tragedy if she repudiates art which is her vital interest. Art, like philosophy though detached from religion, must survive and function as a revitalising force of her life. Let art be the religion of modern India and she will be on her way to the economic and political prosperity.

Art A Target

Art enshrines the soul of a nation and is, therefore, selected as a target by the Fascist aggressors. The harrowing tales of vandalism in the countries overrun by them clearly indicate that disruption of art and culture of their victims and imposition on them of a standard pattern of culture—the Fascist way of life—rank among the war-aims of the totalitarian states. It transpires from the article of Sophia Tolstoy, which appeared in some of the local journals that Yasnaya Polyana—the home of her grandfather, Leo Tolstoy, the world-revered personality—has not escaped the axe of vandalism. The war on art and culture of the free and peace-loving nations begins as soon as the war of armaments is won by

the Fascist hordes on the battle-fields.

But India is not fully alive to the serious implications of the war. Defence of art and culture against the impending danger of vandalism is the main anxiety of the democracies. India, unfortunately, does not share the same with them, because her present artistic achievements are neither high nor many and she is not initiated in the creed of esteeming the vestiges of her glorious traditions as a heritage that must be protected at any cost. Few individuals in the exodus wending their way to the Bombay Central Station at the bidding of the rumour-mongers, think of India in the terms of Taj Mahal, Ajanta and Ellora.

In India art, which used to spring from life in the past, tries to spring upon it to-day. Art, which is clamped on the surface of life, is likely to crumble down and leave it coarse and crude. Modern India's life and art are almost poles apart. The educational system imposed upon her by the State, since it is divested of its aesthetic element, is not expected to bring them both in close proximity. The protagonists of the national movement, who are anxious to regenerate Indian life, ought to realise that their efforts will come a cropper if they are not directed at regenerating the artistic mode of Indian life. There is a movement for the revival of Indian art, but what India urgently requires is a movement for the revival of the artistic way of her life, as it is calculated to inspire her with self-respect and with the conviction that no sacrifice will be too great for the protection of her national integrity and individuality.

For War Effort

Mr Howard Taubman reveals, in his article in the "New York Times" of January 11 that the musicians, artists and writers of America have organised a front for participation of arts in the war-effort. The scheme, which has been drafted by the Committee, assures full co-operation of art to the war-effort and defines its function with respect to the armed forces and civil defence. The prompt and voluntary response of the American artists to the call of duty is not surprising in view of the fact that the American Government has assessed the true values of art as a cultural and nation-building force and has set up an efficient machinery for encouraging the artists. India is in a striking contrast to America. She has to solicit the co-operation of the artists when it is demanded by an emergency, because in times of peace she generally leaves the artists to take care of themselves.

While explaining to the Press the various methods of propaganda and publicity that will be adopted by the National War Front, Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar, its provincial organiser in Bombay, is reported to have said that the stage will play an important role in propagating the objects of the Front. He is perfectly right in his opinion that there is tremendous amount of musical and dramatic talent in the country. It is hoped that the encouragement which will be given to art, though it is belated, will not be temporary. The organisers and leaders of the front should not appreciate the services of the artists of distinction, who might happen to offer their co-operation to them, merely with certificates and votes of thanks, but should recommend them to the Government for permanent patronage in some form.

Wanted A Theatre

The stage is, no doubt, a powerful agency of instruction and ins-



Bharat Mata—a sculpture by Messrs. Yusuf Merchant and Kantilal Kapadia.

piration to the people, but it ought to be a permanent and progressive institution. There is a ray of hope, for post-war encouragement to art, in the report of the programme explained to the Press by Mr. Iyengar that the artistic and histrionic talents having once been mobilised can be used for bettering conditions in India after the war. Realisation of such a hope presupposes organisation of the stage on a sound and stable basis—a remark which will appear to be quite pertinent in view of the poverty of the theatrical resources of a city like Bombay.

Bombay is badly in need of a theatre which can be utilised, at a reasonable rent, for the specific purposes of musical concerts, dance-recitals and dramatic performances. The cine-theatres, which have to be selected, are unsuitable for these purposes and are very expensive. The Municipal Corporation had passed, as far back as 8-12-1938, a resolution regarding a Public Hall and Municipal Theatre, but the resolution appears to have, so far, remained on paper only. Will the organisers of the National War Front help the artists by making some arrangements for the provision of at least one theatre?

Missed Artistic Amenities

Some important decisions regarding the provision of certain amenities in the wards 17, 18 and 19 are said to have been taken at the conference of the Municipal Councillors of these wards and the members of the Public Relations Committee of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party, which met at the Congress House on May 22. Provision of artistic amenities is not less important than that of the sanitary or medical amenities and constitutes a problem of the whole city and not of a particular ward. It is surprising why the conference which evinced keen interest in certain amenities did not discuss the question of providing at least one artistic amenity like a Municipal theatre about which as already pointed out, a resolution was passed by the Corporation four years ago.

The Corporators will, to some extent, be relieved of the responsibility of acting as the sole judges of the people's requirements if they come in closer contact with the ratepayers and acquaint themselves with the latter's grievances and actual needs, which include the

(Continued on page 18)

DECISIVE STRUGGLE AT KHARKOV

MAY, 29.

General Rommel (or his successor, if the news of his transfer to the Russian front is true) has sprung one more surprise in Libya. It was thought that the "Greased Lightning" would not strike now that summer has made the Western Desert a sizzling spot.

Military pundits believed that the campaigning season was over and that neither of the side would mount an offensive until much later in the year. November has become the traditional month of fireworks in Libya and General Ritchie would have probably preferred to wait until then to emulate the feat of his distinguished predecessors. From the Axis point of view, however, an attack on Egypt was always held to be an essential part of the Spring offensive and the real surprise is not so much that Rommel has made a major move but that it has been delayed by at least four weeks.

It was originally expected that the Nazi grand strategy would reveal itself simultaneously on the marked fronts so as to keep all the opponents busy and incapable of helping each other. Russia was number one on the list, Libya a probable second and Syria a possible third. The offensive on the Eastern front was itself delayed a good deal and similar has been the case with the Western Desert

Cautious But Confident

One reason of the delay may have been Malta, which was the most active front in the Mediterranean for the last three months. The great anxiety of and the tremendous sacrifices made by the Axis to occupy that little island is understandable. In a sense the Battle of Malta has proved as decisive as the Battle of Britain and it will have an equally important bearing on the future of the war in the Mediterranean. But though the Luftwaffe has practically confessed defeat over Malta, it has won a great measure of success in the battle of reinforcement of General Rommel's forces.

It has succeeded in fact where the Italian navy failed and a constant stream of supplies has been carried to Rommel from Italy and Crete by Junker transport aircraft. It is believed that it was possible not merely to make good the losses suffered by the Afrika Korps in the fighting earlier in the year but also to provide some more equipment to General Rommel. The recent arrival of Generals Nehring and Bismarck at Rommel's headquarters sort of rounded off the preparations and gave an indication that everything was ready for "Der Tag."

It is not known at the time of writing how exactly the fighting is proceeding in the Western Desert. The Axis has apparently

launched a three-pronged attack, two thrusts being to the north-east of Bir Hachem and one along the coastal road against Gazala. The British front line positions are so far intact though the main armoured clash is taking place behind them. The "communiques" from Cairo are cautious but confident. General Auchinleck has utilised the lull of the last few months to good purpose and the Eighth Army is in fine fettle, with an assured line of supply behind it. Here it scores over its enemy and this will have a vital bearing as the weather worsens. It must be noted, however, that for the first time in Libya the initiative rests with the enemy and the course of the present war has generally favoured the offensive strategy.

Timoshenko's Motto

This lesson has been taken to heart by the Red Army and whatever reversal of fortune we notice in Russia is mainly due to the fact that after the first six months of withdrawals, the Soviet changed its strategy from the defensive to

A Week Of War

By N. G. Jog

the offensive, even though it was pitted against heavy odds. The old rule of thumb that the offensive must have a superiority of three to one has been largely nullified by the power and range of modern weapons and the Soviet High Command was quick to realise this unlike some of its allies.

"Attack and attack again," has been its motto during the last six months and it has proved highly encouraging. Even when the Germans opened their long-boasted spring offensive on the Kerch Peninsula at the beginning of this month, Marshal Timoshenko did not occupy himself entirely with a static defence. What he fiercely contested every inch of the German advance in the Peninsula, he launched a counter-offensive of his own at Kharkov. He chose a vital ground for his blitzkrieg for at Kharkov were the concentrations of Nazi troops and equipment meant for the onslaught on the Caucasus.

The Nazis gained their primary objective but before they could do so Kerch had already become a secondary theatre of war. The Germans had to defend such a highly strategic centre as Kharkov at all cost and they had to switch their main attention there in view

of Marshal Timoshenko's progress. The Red Army was sweeping every opposition in its path and was reported to have reached the inner ring of Kharkov defences. Von Bock on his part started a counter-offensive eighty miles south-east of Kharkov between Barvenkovo and Izyum.

Soviet Gains

Some of the biggest and deadliest battles of the present war were fought in this sector during the last week and at one time Reuter's messages gave considerable cause of anxiety. As usual Hitler's headquarters made the usual fantastic claims of encirclement of the bulk of three Soviet armies. The Russians, too, admitted that they were fighting essentially defensive battles on the Izyum-Barvenkovo front. Evidently, however, this has not weakened their main offensive against Kharkov and the latest Moscow messages announce that the Red Army has resumed its advance in several sectors of the Kharkov front. Which is excellent news indeed!

Nevertheless, one must register here a warning against taking too optimistic a view of the Eastern front. The Russians have taken a measure of the enemy and they may be trusted to fight gallantly to the end. But the Germans on their part are sure to count no sacrifice too great for retaining their command of Kharkov. It is for them verily a battleground of destiny. Not only Kharkov is vitally important in itself but it is also an index of things still more important. If this very first blow of the carefully prepared offensive fails, it will have a tremendous recoil on Nazi fortunes not merely in Germany but throughout Europe.

Kharkov, therefore, will remain in the news for a pretty long time to come, whatever progress Marshal Timoshenko makes or fails to make. It is obvious that he has not won a decisive victory yet. Even so, his gains make an impressive total. In the first place he has taken a heavy toll of the enemy and broken the concentrations meant for the invasion of the Caucasus. A war of attrition will suit Timoshenko quite well. The more men, tanks and planes he compels Bock to throw in the fray, the more satisfactory the future prospects.

Decisive Character

Kerch has been evacuated but it is bound to be a Pyrrhic victory as long as the Germans have not re-established their command in the Kharkov front. The main attack on Caucasus can be launched only from the mainland over the Don, and an offensive based on Kerch alone can never assume dangerous proportions. Not only that but a major Soviet success at Kharkov is likely to imperil Nazi communication lines between the Dnieper and the Ukrainian

frontier and thus create a new threat for Von Bock.

All this means that the Germans will fight to the bitter end to retain their mastery over Kharkov. This means that the struggle in this front is likely to prove of a decisive character not merely for Kharkov or Ukraine but for the whole Russian front. It is a titanic battle and whatever hopes one may entertain, one must not take a complacent view of the situation. It is regrettable that just while the Kharkov fighting is reaching its highest pitch of intensity, the R. A. F. attacks on Germany (which were hailed as the opening of a second front) have suffered a sudden diminution. This has been explained as due solely to the weather and it is to be hoped that the attacks will be resumed as speedily as possible.

What About China

During the last week we have had a number of post-mortem reports over Burma. Wavell, Alexander, Stilwell, not to mention a number of military spokesmen, all have given their version of the loss of Burma. All those statements and speeches are essentially as "disheartening and disappointing" as the campaign itself was in the words of General Wavell. They tell the same old sorry tale over again. It is good to be assured by General Wavell, however, that the lessons of the loss of Burma (and of Malaya, Java Sumatra etc.) have been taken to heart and that the air defences of Calcutta and Colombo are far better than were those of Singapore! Only wish he had said Malta or London or Moscow!

I vainly searched General Wavell's speech for any reference to China and for any assurance that reinforcements will continue to reach that gallant nation. The Chinese forces are now receiving the full brunt of the Japanese attack and the loss of K'inhwa, the capital of Chekiang province, shows how grim the threat is. The Chinese accuse Japan of using poison gas during the fighting for K'inhwa and a time has come when Churchill and Roosevelt must give Japan the same warning regarding the use of gas as the former gave to Germany.

The need of succouring China against the Japs is certainly as great and as pressing as that of reinforcing Russia against the Nazis. Any distinction of primary and secondary front as between Europe and Asia is likely to prove fatal to the security of all the Allies.

Pope's Encyclical To Outline Church's Duty During War

VATICAN CITY, May 29.

The Pope is believed to be preparing an encyclical to be published on the occasion of the opening of the tomb of Saint Peter in the Vatican Grottoes.

The encyclical is expected to lay particular stress on the task of the church in the troubled period through which the world is passing.—Reuter.

FIFTH COLUMN IN OCCUPIED SHANGHAI

BERLIN, May 30.

Indications of the existence of a secret armed Chinese "Fifth Column" in Japanese-occupied Shanghai are revealed in a Shanghai dispatch to the German News Agency to-night.

The Japanese police in Shanghai are said to have arrested "Chungking terrorists" provided with pistols, rifles, hand grenades sticks of dynamite, landmines and radios.

The dispatch expresses the hope that as the result of these arrests "Shanghai would be spared further acts of terrorism."—Reuter.

Sir Sikandar Leaves For Meerut

LAHORE, May 30.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, has left for Meerut 'en route' to Simla where he is expected to arrive on Sunday next.—A.P.



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ON KHARKOV FRONT

Hitler Destroys Red Army-On Paper!

FUEHRER'S FALSE CLAIMS

Ding-Dong Battle In Progress; Both Sides Suffer Heavy Losses

MOSCOW, May 30. Soviet troops have smashed their way into one half of a town on the Kharkov Front and savage street fighting is in progress according to a front line dispatch this afternoon. Marshal Timoshenko's forces, continuing stubborn defensive fighting, are repelling fierce enemy attacks in the Izyum-Barvenkovo sector south of Kharkov, says another war zone message to 'Red Star'.

The Soviet midday communique, today, states:—"During the night of May 29th our troops in the Izyum-Barvenkovo direction fought defensive engagements with enemy tanks and infantry. Nothing of importance took place in other sections of the front."

Soviet forces are still firmly holding the left bank of the river on the Izyum-Barvenkovo front south of Kharkov. Soviet troops also retained the bridgehead on the 'right bank' of the river despite all enemy attacks. The 'Red Star' reports that the Germans are putting in more forces but Soviet positions are favourable for defence.

Heavy Losses On Both Sides

LONDON, May 30. While no detailed information is available regarding the operations in Russia, it is thought in authoritative quarters in London, that the fighting in the bulge and round Izyum has been temporarily stabilised. It is certain that the German claim to have surrounded three Russian armies is exaggerated. It cannot yet be stated what the Russian losses are, but both theirs and German losses have been very heavy.

The real results of this battle will depend upon what the Germans have had to put into it, and whether the weight of the onslaught has been enough to upset their larger plans for their main offensive on this front. This cannot be judged yet. It is pointed out that if the German forces on the Kerch Peninsula wish to push eastward they would have to cross the narrow strait which would require considerable preparations.

Hitler's False Claims

Reuter's Military correspondent commenting on today's special announcement of the German High Command, points out this is not the first time that Hitler has claimed the annihilation of Russian armies. The Soviet army has been wiped out at least on a dozen occasions, if German and Axis broadcasts dealing with the battles which took place after the invasion began in June last year, were to be believed. On July 24, 1941, for instance, the German radio said: "There is no longer any unified Russian army, only a series of individual groups. Again on October 3rd, 1941 Hitler speaking in Berlin said referring to Russia, "This enemy's backbone is already broken and he will never rise again."—Reuter

Enemy's Three-Day Struggle To Cross River

KUIBYSHEV, May 30. All day yesterday the Germans on the Izyum front continued their struggle to find a way across the river which is playing a leading part in the tactical development of their counter-offensive, says Reuter's special correspondent.

So far von Bock has failed to achieve this objective on which the outcome of the Kharkov-Izyum-Barvenkovo operations at present

depend. His territorial progress since the counter-offensive began is small.

Although the Germans were within striking distance of the river for more than three days past, all points of its defence remain in Soviet hands.

But fighting in the Izyum-Barvenkovo region is by no means limited to struggles for a river crossing. IT IS A WAR ON A BIG SCALE. In this area some half a million men are now at grips with one another.

DRUNKEN RUMANIANS

Rumanians in frustrated attacks on the river bank are reported to have been so primed with alcohol that prisoners did not come to their senses for four hours after their capture.

CHINESE EVACUATE KINHWA

Furious Fighting Round Town Of Ichang

CHUNGKING, May 30.

Chinese forces are pressing fiercely in a new offensive against the Japanese at Ichang, the Yangtze river treaty port between Chungking and Hankow, according to reports reaching here today. Furious fighting is going on round the town. In Chekiang Province the Japanese drive has been greatly weakened by stubborn Chinese resistance and the mounting toll of Japanese losses in men and equipment.

As a supporting move Japanese forces in the Manchang area of the adjoining province of Kiangsi have started a westward push. A force of a thousand Japanese supported by aircraft have opened an attack against Chinese positions on the east bank of the Fu river where they are now being engaged by Chinese troops.

It is officially stated that the Chinese evacuated Kinhwa on Thursday. Street fighting is in progress at Lanchi.—Reuter.

CHINESE STILL HOLD KINHWA

1,000 Bombs Dropped

CHUNGKING, May 30.

A Chinese field despatch at midnight on Friday claims that Chinese forces still held Kinhwa and Lanchi on Friday. The battle is raging with heavy raids by Japanese aircraft which dropped over 1,000 bombs on these cities, says the despatch.—Reuter.

Australia Hits Japan

A communique on Saturday morning states "Timor, Dilli: Our airforce executed a night bombing raid on the harbour. Direct hits were made on buildings in the target area. All our planes returned."

NEW BRITANNIA: RABAU: Our airforce again attacked at night and bombs were dropped on the wharf area, which started two large fires. All planes returned.

NEW GUINEA: HOODBAY: Our fighters intercepted 18 "O" fighters 60 miles south-east of Port Moresby. In the ensuing combat five enemy planes were shot down and three damaged. One of our planes missing.—Reuter.

Critical Battle In Libya

(FROM REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, May 30.

While General Ritchie remains confident he realises he has got a big job on hand. There are big gaps between the British and the Panzer armoured units which are furiously contesting on the battlefield through which the Germans are seeking to drive a big cut to the coast between Gazala and Tobruk.

According to military opinion there it was very hard fighting, indeed, and it is a critical battle. The main fighting on Friday was in the same area as on Thursday, namely Knightsbridge Acroma.

ROMMEL'S RESERVES EXHAUSTED?

The situation in Libya is generally regarded as good in authoritative quarters in London and confidence without boastfulness is the keynote of the talk though it is recognized that fortunes of this important battle may change rapidly. It is not now believed that General Rommel has much more in the way of tank reserves up his sleeve.

The passage in to-day's 'communique' regarding an attack on the coastal road is regarded as rather in our favour. The fact that this attack came from the west should evoke no surprise and seems clear that the enemy has been pushed again off the road and was yesterday back on the hills overlooking it whence he is intermittently shelling the road. Taking a large view of the battle the attack is seen to have been on the Tobruk area coming up against the fortress from the south. That attempt has not yet with initial success and we must only wait and see which way the German armoured forces are going or will be compelled by us to go.

Emphasis is again laid on the question of supplies. The Germans can carry certain amount with them but any more must come up from El Hakeim on the south to the Acroma-Knightsbridge area which seems now to be the focal point of the operations.

Fierce Fighting

A Middle East 'communique' today says:—

"Fierce fighting continued throughout Friday to the east of our main positions and our armoured and motorised forces heavily counter-attacked enemy armoured forces in the neighbourhood of Knightsbridge and west of Acroma. Further south our tank units, in close co-operation with the R. A. F. scored successes against enemy transport columns moving northwards to join the enemy armoured forces. Our mobile columns operating north and north-west of B'r Hakeim at-

BRITISH COUNTER-ATTACK

CAIRO, May 30.

A communique says the British heavily counter-attacked Axis forces in the neighbourhood of Knights Bridge and West Acroma.

Further south tank units and R.A.F. scored successes against transport columns.—Reuter.

tacked enemy lines of supply and troops endeavouring to protect these. Some enemy tanks reached the coast road north-west of Acroma on Thursday. Yesterday they were on the escarpment overlooking the coast road which they shelled intermittently. The enemy made an abortive attack along the coast road against our extreme northern flank.

R. A. F. SUPPORTS LAND BATTLE

To-day's R. A. F. Middle East 'communique' says "Throughout Friday our fighter and bomber aircraft were extensively engaged in operations in support of the land battle. Enemy mechanised forces in Bir Hakeim and Acroma were subjected to heavy attacks by our fighter and bomber aircraft and numerous enemy motor transport vehicles were destroyed or damaged while in combats which developed over the battle area and two Junkers 87's, two Messerschmitt 109's and one Macchi 202 were shot down. Air operations were curtailed during the afternoon by bad weather. Operating during Thursday night over the same area our aircraft shot down two Junkers 88's and damaged a number of them.

The Sicilian aerodrome of Catania was raided by our bomber aircraft during Thursday night. Twelve of our aircraft are missing from the operations but two pilots are safe."

Smashing Blow To German Supply Ships

LONDON, May 30.

German supply shipping suffered a second smashing blow on successive nights when Coastal Command aircraft on Friday night attacked an enemy convoy off the Dutch coast. Eight ships were hit by bombs and four of the ships attacked were seen to have been on fire, says the Air Ministry, the enemy put up intense opposition from flag ships and escort vessels criss-crossing the path of each approaching aircraft. Shore batteries and night fighters were also used but the R.A.F. sweeping down to deck level pressed the attack home.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Bombs French Plane Factory

LONDON, May 30.

The R.A.F. raided the Gnome-Rhone works at Gennevilliers near Paris last night.

The Gnome-Rhone works employ nearly a thousand hands and have made radial aero-engines for many years. It is thought that they may be producing engines and engine parts for the new German Fockewulf 190 fighters. This is the third R.A.F. attack on the works which are on the bank of the Seine, some five miles north of Paris. On April 5th after the first raid large fires were left burning.—Reuter.

Seven Enemy Planes Destroyed In Raids Over England

LONDON, May 30.

It is officially announced that of some fifty enemy bombers, operating against Britain last night, seven were destroyed. Less than half the enemy force came overland and several were destroyed before reaching the north-east coast.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Hitler Speaks

BERLIN, May 30.

Addressing ten thousand newly promoted officers in Berlin Sports Palace to-day Hitler referring to the Russian winter campaign said "Greater leadership is required for holding on and mastering difficult situations than for celebrating victories gained. The fate of the whole people depends on your daring at the front you must always bear in mind that Germany is entrusted to your care wherever you stand and fight with your men. The lessons of German history give our young soldiers watchword for their mighty task."—Reuter.

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THIS COLLEGE, which is affiliated to the University of Bombay for the I. Com. and B. Com. examinations re-opens on 20th June, 1942. Students wishing to join should apply with an advance of Rs. 20/- and may see the Principal between 12 and 3 p.m. in his office in the College building near Navarangpura, Ellisbridge. Limited hostel accommodation is also available for which a separate application with a deposit of Rs. 5/- is necessary.

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CONGRESS OUT TO ENFORCE DISCIPLINE

Mahatmaji Criticised

Yagnik's Call To Kisans For War Effort

PATNA, May 30.

"There is no longer any question of helping Britain's war. It has now become the bounden duty of every Indian to defend his motherland against Japanese aggression and to secure all possible help from England, America, China and Russia in organising armed resistance against the enemy."

Thus observed Mr. Indulal Yagnik presiding over the sixth session of the All-India Kisan Conference which commenced at Bihta, about eighteen miles from Patna, to-day.

Mr. Yagnik added: "Let us realise the truth that no nation can secure or retain the priceless heritage of freedom that is not prepared to defend itself successfully on the battlefield."

NON-VIOLENCE CRITICISED

Criticising the principle of non-violent non-co-operation of the Congress Mr. Yagnik said "however grand and impressive the method might sound in our ears, it will prove nothing short of an invitation to the aggressor to walk into the country, take possession of it and do what he liked with it. And the Japanese fascists are shrewd enough to exploit this method for their own nefarious and predatory ends."

"The people of India and particularly the peasantry", he declared, "must unequivocally repudiate this idealistic but utterly futile doctrine which has proved completely inadequate to dislodge the British power from India during the last twenty years."

Referring to the suggestion that British and Allied forces should be withdrawn from India at the present critical moment, Mr. Yagnik observed that this would not only amount to an invitation to Japan, but would bring about a countrywide anarchy.

He called upon the Kisans to organise themselves on an anti-Fascist front which should be created in every village and be broad-based and include only genuine anti-Fascists. He wanted districts like circles or taluks to be equipped with strong Sabhas and Committees to protect Kisan's rights and interests in these areas and suggested a ten-point programme for uniting various elements in district peoples defence committees comprising "fight against fascism; communal unity; relief to Kisans; unification and training of volunteers; demand for arms and home guards; provision of food to people; grow more food campaign; preservation of peace and order; and formation of a national government."—A. P.

PUNJAB COMMUNISTS AND WAR

Disciplinary Action To Be Taken By Congress

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, May 30.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Working Committee will meet on June 14 to discuss the situation created by the activities of the Communists regarding Congress war policy and to decide suitable action. Besides, notices have been served on by the General Secretary of the P. P. C. C. on prominent Communists including So-hansingh Josh, Tejasingh and Swatantar, members of the Punjab Assembly and Principal Chabildas to explain their conduct. It might be stated that they participated in the Punjab Kisan Conference held last week at Lahore which endorsed the war resolution passed by the All-India Kisan Sabha supporting the people's war.

According to informed circles, the communists are not prepared to bend before any disciplinary action from the Congress.

No Truck With Rajaji's Campaign

Circular To Kerala P. C. C. And Office-Bearers

CALICUT, May 30.

A circular from the General Secretary A. I. C. C. has been received by the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee office pointing out that Mr. Rajagopalachari's helpers and supporters must rid themselves of responsible positions in the Congress, if they wish to freely and wholeheartedly support him.

The circular reads: "Mr. Rajagopalachari's resolution on what is popularly called Pakistan was defeated by an overwhelming majority in the last meeting of the A.-I.C.C. at Allahabad. He has since been carrying on propaganda to educate the public in favour of his ideas. The Working Committee and the A.-I.C.C. decided that the ideas and policies advocated by Mr. Rajagopalachari and such Congressmen as think with him in this matter are against the present policy of the Congress. Mr. Rajagopalachari wanted freedom to propagate his view. He therefore considered it necessary to rid himself of the handicap of office. He resigned from the Working Committee. The Congress Committees have to carry out the policy of the Congress. These Committees, therefore, cannot organise meetings for Rajaji's propaganda, or help it in any way. The same applies also to the Office-bearers and Members of different executives."

FOLLOW HIS EXAMPLE

Mr. Rajagopalachari will be the last person to appreciate action contrary to the standard that he has himself set in this controversy. As he has achieved his freedom of action by resignation from a responsible position, so must his helpers and supporters do likewise and rid themselves of responsible positions in the Congress to freely and wholeheartedly support Rajaji.

Action contrary to this will be against Congress discipline, and as such will be detrimental to the best interests of the organisation and the country which the organisation seeks to serve. In democracy, each party has the right to propagate its views free of expression is of the essence of democracy. But it is no part of democracy that those whose job is to carry out policies decided upon after free discussion by a majority vote in authoritative and representative assemblies should participate also in propagating and helping to propagate opinions contrary to such policies.

You will, therefore, please warn committees subordinate to your P.C.C. and members of Executives and Office-Bearers to refrain from participating and helping Mr. Rajagopalachari's new propaganda carried out under any name. Be it in that of opposition to the invader. This does not apply to attendance at meetings. But it includes organisation of meetings, receptions or spending of Congress funds in connection with Rajaji's present tour programme or that of those who are engaged in the same object. These instructions have been necessitated by the complaints and enquiries we have received."—A. P.

Mrs. Subbaroyan Upholds "C. R."'s Realistic New Move

MADRAS, May 30.

The view that Mr. Rajagopalachari was rendering a valuable service to the country and it was the duty of everyone to do the utmost to make his mission a suc-

cess, was expressed by Mrs. Radha Subbaroyan, M. L. A. (Central) addressing a meeting under the auspices of the Y. M. I. A. Lecture Front.

She referred to Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India and observed that if the Indian leaders who went to Delhi to meet Sir Stafford had made efforts to come to an agreement among themselves regarding the British proposals the outcome of his mission would have been different.

Proceeding the speaker said Mr. Rajagopalachari had the courage and foresight to realise that it was a fatal step to revert to in-

HE, TOO, DOESN'T LIKE IT!

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar Doesn't Approve Of "Pakistan"!

MYSORE, May 30.

"Personally I consider that the idea of Pakistan is essentially destructive of Indian unity and I cannot conceive of any compromise on the issue of unity of Indian administration", observed Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar Dewan of Travancore, in a press interview.

He added "The best service that the British have done to India is to provide a common system of laws, and a strong central administration and nothing that has happened recently has necessitated the elimination of this idea of unity. I am, therefore, unable, to that extent, to see eye to eye with Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. Also I do not see any point in the agitation—even assuming that the agitation was either necessary or desirable—because it is not Mr. Rajagopalachari's case that he has secured the consent of the sponsors of the Pakistan movement; and without such consent the agitation will be one-sided and would lead us nowhere."—A. P.

action when action was absolutely necessary.

She was glad that Kerala was behind him in his new move and that the youths of the country had realised the gravity of the situation and were impatient at the procrastination of their elders.

JAWAHAR EXPLAINS CONGRESS STAND AND WARNS GOVT. AGAINST REPRESSION

JHANSI, May 29.

Speaking at a public meeting, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who broke the journey here 'en route' to Lucknow gave a warning to the Government to desist from pursuing a repressive policy. He said: "For some time, Mahatma Gandhi had been writing strong articles and his attitude was growing stiffer. Gandhiji was worried on the Government attitude of repression and the treatment meted out to Indians in Burma and Malaya. Neither Mahatma Gandhi nor the Congress wanted to pick quarrel and start Satyagraha. But how could the Mahatma sit quiet, when Government attitude and policy were stiffening?"

"I wish to warn the Government, said Nehru that if it pursues a repressive policy, we will resist. If the Government will follow repressive policy in a province and try to break the morale of the people, that Province will oppose it tooth and nail."

CONGRESS ATTITUDE

Reviewing the political situation, Pandit Nehru said: "We are placed in dilemma: If we oppose the Government and carry on a fight against it, we will invite Japan in our country. Government does not want our real co-operation on honourable terms. It is following the same old methods. In this difficult situation, the Congress has tried to guide and in the latest resolution the All-India Congress Committee urged on us to become self-efficient and self-sufficient and oppose the aggressor by non-violence and non-co-operation. Some people ridicule the idea of opposing Japan by non-violence and non-co-operation, but they do not realise that the Congress has not advised the armed forces to adopt this weapon. It is intended for the civil population only. Armed might can be stopped by armed might. I admit; but what will the civil population in India do in the event of defeat of the armed forces? The civil population in India has not received any training in armed warfare. So will the population welcome the Japanese? Since we want to oppose the Japanese, this is the only effective weapon with us."

INTERNAL DEFENCE

Regarding internal defence, Pandit Nehru said that well-organised units should be formed in every Central town and village, which in the event of weakening of the British hold on any part of the country, may shoulder the responsibility for internal defence and provide necessities of life to the people. "There is no doubt that we can-

not do much, but if the civil population is organised, it can interfere with supplies reaching the Japanese hands in the event of an attack, and help the armies fighting against the enemy in many ways. We must also form and strengthen the National Volunteer Corps so that they may, in an organised way, maintain law and order," declared Nehru.

GREAT PRINCIPLES AT STAKE

Continuing Pandit Nehru said, "We have been opposing British rule in India actively for many years. We must still oppose and I will fight against it till my last breath, but to consider the Germans and the Japanese as our friends, because they are also fighting against the Britishers, is sheer cowardice. Britishers have not alone monopolized this war. There are other powerful countries fighting this war against the Axis powers. If the Britishers had alone sought this war they would have lost it before the combined forces of Axis powers; but besides powerful countries, great principles also are at stake. Therefore, we must see things in clear perspective."

"We cannot see Russia and China defeated and principles for which they are fighting being destroyed. We have for the last ten years opposed the Japanese aggression against China, and if we do not raise our voice against Japan, we will betray ourselves and the cause which we espouse. If internal situation had not been so complicated, we would have fought successfully against the Government. Imperialism is tottering, and it will vanish like a house of cards, but we must see that in our over-eagerness, we may not invite new masters in our country."

Earlier, Pandit Nehru addressed a meeting of Congress workers. He left for Lucknow by Lucknow Mail.—Associated Press

This competition is so simple and at the same time attractive that it will surely appeal to all those who take part in our competitions. There is not the least doubt that this new competition will be found interesting by old as well as young of both the sexes, so we hope that many of our readers will take part in it, especially as we are offering a special prize of Rs. 2,500 this time. This indeed offers a very good opportunity of earning a substantial amount with reasonable chances of success.

Each of the illustrations A, B, C represents the lower portion of a face which has been cut out at the dotted line. The corresponding other part of the face is shown on the opposite page. You are to find out the part the dotted line of which when placed on that of the original would make up the exact face.

For example, the upper half of "H" is shown in No. 8. If the dotted line of "8" is placed exactly on that of "H" you would get the perfect face of a woman. In order to illustrate this the upper half of the face as depicted in No. 8 is shown shaded in "H". Thus No. 8 is entered against "H" in the coupon.

Similarly the upper portion of the head in figure "O" is shown in No. 10. If the dotted line of No. 10 is placed exactly on that of "O" a perfect face can be obtained, so "10" is entered against "O" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday 17th June, 1942 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.
9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons, be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to, if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.
10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.
11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.
12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER.
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.
Red House,
Farsee Bazaar Street,
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

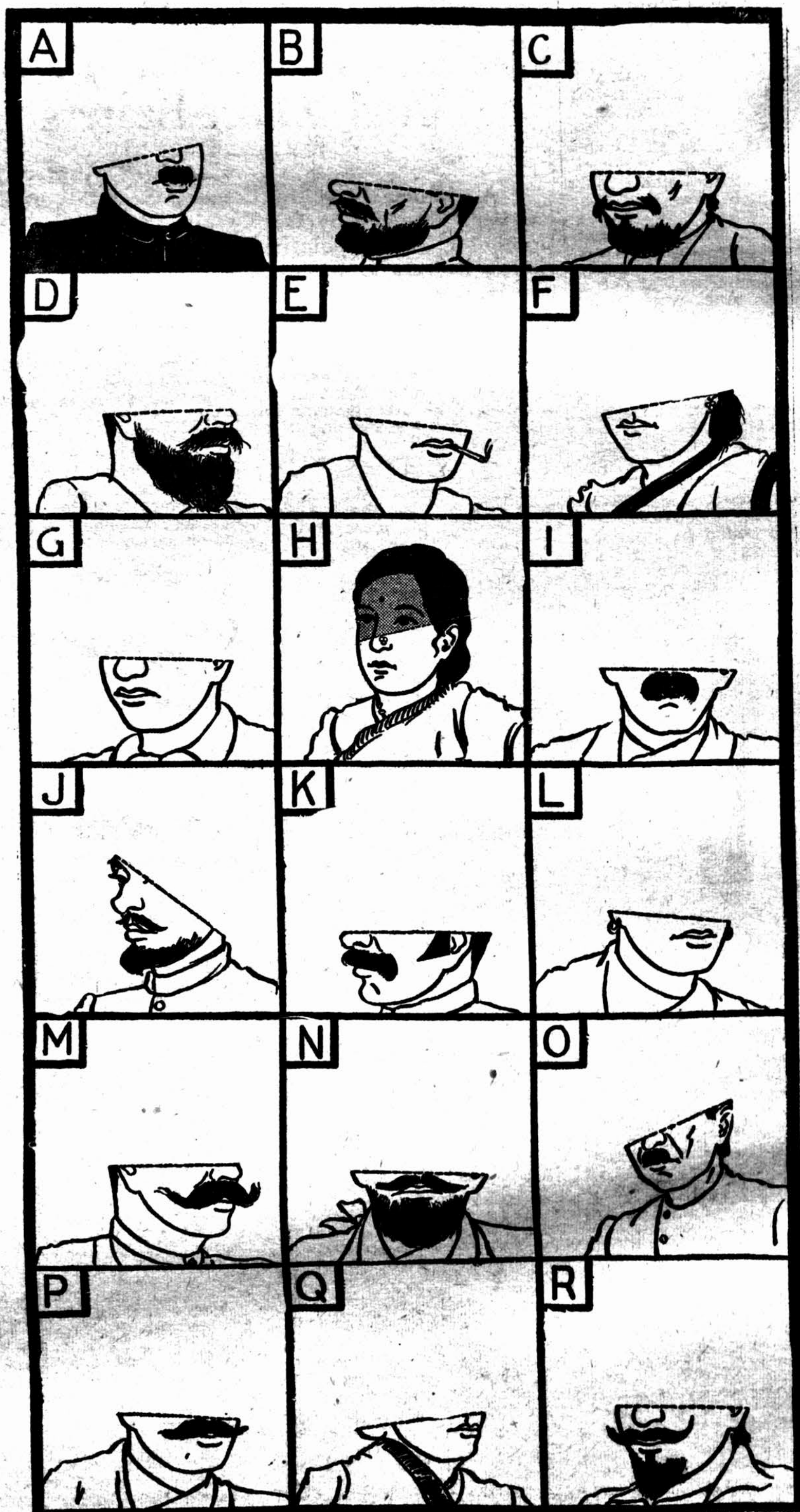
Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

17th JUNE, 1942

CUT-FACES COMPETITION



Cut-Faces Competition X/5/42								8								10						
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

RUPEES 2,500 IN PRIZES



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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name

Address

The Bombay Chronicle
SUNDAY EDITION
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
YEARLY Rs. A 60
Local Mofussil 70
HALF YEARLY
Local Mofussil 36
40
SINGLE COPY ANNAS 2
Payments Strictly in Advance.

More Buses And Trams Running

BOMBAY, Saturday. There was considerable improvement in the city's transport system to-day. The B. E. S. T. Company was able to put more buses and tram cars into service.

The tramway traffic was almost normal, about 178 tram cars being in service as against the normal complement of 222.

As far as bus service is concerned, the Company with the assistance of volunteers was able to run 40 buses, which is a definite improvement on the last two days. Yesterday only 18 buses were in service.

As far as the strikers are concerned, they are still adamant and it is pointed out that what little service is being maintained by the Company is not done with the help of regular bus drivers and conductors.

The B. E. S. T. Company authorities express themselves as powerful of normal service being resumed in the near future.

A. V. G. AND R. A. F. BOMB JAPS IN BURMA

CHUNGKING, May 30. A communique from the American Volunteer Group to-day says that a strong flight of A. V. G. planes carried out a heavy bombing and machine-gun attack on strongly fortified Japanese positions west of the Salween, yesterday afternoon with marked success. All bombs were seen to fall within the target area. Japanese anti-aircraft fire was successfully silenced and the A. V. G. planes returned safely to their base.

The Royal Air Force, operating in the Kale Valley in Northern Burma yesterday, attacked enemy communications west of Kalewa from low level, says an Air Headquarters press communique issued in New Delhi.

A road and river junction at Kalembo ten miles south of Montha and a pontoon bridge in the same neighbourhood, were bombed.

Our aircraft returned safely.—A. P.

ATLANTIC CHARTER, THE KEY NOTE

WASHINGTON, May 30. "It will be the wish of the people who die in this war to insist that the United Nations undertake the maintenance of international police power in the years after the war, to ensure freedom from fear for peace-loving peoples until there is established a permanent system of general security as promised in the Atlantic Charter." This declaration was made by the Under-Secretary of State Mr. Sumner Welles in a speech on the post-war problem here. He was commemorating the Memorial Day.

Mr. Welles also foresaw a world organisation to determine the final terms of the peace "to be entered into after passing the period of social and economic chaos which will inevitably follow the termination of the present war." The distribution of purchasing power will be the problem of utmost importance Mr. Welles added.—Reuter.

U. S. War Productions Breaking All Records

WASHINGTON, May 30. American war production is breaking all records as will be shown in the official report shortly being issued. There is now no doubt that President Warships and merchantships are being launched ahead of schedule and the method of mass producing smaller combat craft is showing excellent results.

It is expected that Captain Oliver Lattin, the British Minister of Production, will visit the United States soon and will discuss with President Roosevelt and the War Production Board Chairman, Mr. Donald Nelson, the advisability of establishing a joint war effort.

Duty Of Journalists In Subject Countries

They Must Devote All Their Talents To Serve Cause Of Freedom, Says J. S. Karandikar At Marathi Journalists' Conference

BOMBAY, May 30. "National freedom must be the only ideal before every journalist in a subject country like India. He must echo the nation's yearning for liberation through his own journal. A Journalist must take a pious vow, that he would devote all his talents for the prosperity and well-being of his nation and not waste them in mutual recrimination," said Mr. J. S. Karandikar, Editor of the "Kesari", Poona, presiding over the third session of the Marathi Journalists' Conference that commenced here this evening. About 150 delegates and a number of sympathisers were present.

Continuing Mr. Karandikar said: "A journalist is a life-long advocate of the people; for doing this duty well, he must completely identify himself with the difficulties and aspirations of the people. But a journalist should not bind himself hard and fast with a particular political party or school of thought. He should champion the views that appeal to him but in this regard he should assume the role more of a judge than that of a pleader."

WAR-TIME DIFFICULTIES Referring to the war-time difficulties of the Indian press, Mr. Karandikar criticised the Governmental control on the supply of newsprint and deplored that while imposing restrictions on the pages and prices of newspapers the Government did not guarantee any minimum regular supply of newsprint.

After discussing the utility of Central and Provincial Press Advisory Committees Mr. Karandikar said: "It is true that the Government of India have postponed for the time being, their decision to dispense with this advisory system, but I think that it will not be correct to suppose that this danger has passed off permanently. Owing to the comparative lull in the Japanese attack, the Government seem to have taken this so-called liberal attitude, but tomorrow if this danger increases the Government will never hesitate to fasten more fetters round the neck of the Indian Press."

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT "The time has come when we must frankly say to the Government that there should be more control on the actions of the Government officials themselves than on the newspapers. Who was responsible for the unnecessary panic created in Madras? Who was it that advised evacuation even from Delhi? The Government must know that it was the Indian press which raised its voice against such panicky actions of the officials and reassured the people. The Government expects the Press to create confidence in the public by its writings and presentation of news. But, even if the journalists decide to magnify a small mole into a very big mountain, does not the Government realise that it is the Government which, by its own actions, must supply the basis for the creation of this sort of hopeful atmosphere?"

Concluding Mr. Karandikar discussed the problems peculiar to the Marathi press and appealed to the Marathi journalists to support wholeheartedly the movements of the unification of Maharashtra and the establishment of the Maharashtra University.

MEHERALLY OPENS CONFERENCE

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mayor of Bombay opened the Conference in a speech in English. He paid a tribute to the unsullied traditions of public service and formulation of public opinion of the Marathi Press and observed that Mr. Karandikar was a great and honoured representative of that tradition. He recalled the days of the Youth League movement, when Mr. Karandikar patronised him and his colleagues.

Mr. B. G. Kher also recalled the days of his childhood in a Karnataka village, where Mr. Karandikar showered his kindness on him. Next he met him in Nasik jail and saw for himself what great

man of character Mr. Karandikar was. He felt certain that under his guidance, the Conference would be a great success.

Mr. Shankar Rao Deo also addressed the Conference exhorting all newspapermen never to forget that freedom of the country and an intelligent preparation of the people for the attainment of that ideal was their paramount duty.

Messages wishing success to the Conference from Messrs. G. A. Ogale of Nagpur and Mr. K. P. Khadikar as well as a message from Dr. M. R. Jayakar from Lucknow for inability to attend were read.

The Conference meets again at 8-30 at Brahman Sabha Hall to-day.

FRANCO ALSO WANTS "LIVING SPACE"

MADRID, May 30. General Franco, in an address at the opening of the school for leaders of the women's section of the Falange at Edina del Campo Valladolid, spoke of "cowardly hostility" to his regime. This arose, he said, because "we have taken off the mask and laid bare the selfish interests of the old liberal policy." Comparing modern times with those of Queen Isabella, the Catholic General Franco said, the Spaniards should try to carry out her three policies—love for the peoples of America, integrity of the country's territory and living space for Spain.—Reuter.

Flying Boat Forced Down Due To Engine Trouble

LONDON, May 30. A Sunderland flying-boat which was forced down on the sea through engine trouble was towed hundreds of miles across the South Atlantic to its base in West Africa by a naval corvette, it was to-day revealed. No flying boat had ever before been towed such a distance over the open sea. The towing lasted 74 hours, during most of which time, the flying-boat was buffeted by a heavy swell and cross wind.—Reuter.

John Barrymore Dead

HOLLYWOOD, May 30. John Barrymore is dead.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF DEATH

HOLLYWOOD.—The cause of John Barrymore's death was myocarditis with chronic nephritis, cirrhosis of the liver and gastric ulcers as contributing factors. His brother Lionel was at his bedside when death came.—Reuter.

Security Demanded From Lahore Paper

LAHORE, May 30. A security of Rs. 1,500 has been demanded from the "Prakash", an Urdu Weekly of Lahore, by the Punjab Government under the Press Emergency Powers Act, in connection with the publication of an article entitled "Why I have left Islam" in its latest issue.

The Government have forfeited a security of Rs. 2,500 deposited by the Press in which the "Prakash" is published in connection with the same article.—A. P.

MYSORE INDUSTRIALIST DEAD

BANGALORE, May 30. The death occurred in the early hours of this morning due to heart failure of Mr. M. Venkat Naranappa (52) Chairman of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.—A. P.

Alexander Optimistic

Every Part Of Empire Will Be Taken Back

NEW DELHI, May 30. General Alexander at a press conference this afternoon threw new light on many aspects of the Burma campaign from which he has just returned to India. Giving the assurance that "the lessons learned from our grueling experience in Burma were being studied with the greatest care and attention", General Alexander emphasised "we were trying to organise, equip and train our forces for the inevitable counter offensive and declared with simple conviction: "every part of the British Empire will be taken back."

Some of the main reasons for the Burma failure, he indicated, were that mechanised forces such as ours were unsuited to the country; the lightly armed and therefore more mobile Japanese had the advantage in the conditions there; and the Japanese are helped by pro-Japanese Burmese, who, he estimated, were not more than ten per cent but were well organised and active agents as compared to the same proportion of the population who were pro-British but who were too scattered and unorganised to be of effective help to the Allies.

We brought all our equipment, except a good deal of tanks and such heavy things, said General Alexander in reply to a question.—A. P.

SANDBAGS TO PROTECT CALCUTTA POOR

CALCUTTA, May 30. In order to provide protection to the huts of the poorer section of the city's population, about ten thousand filled sand bags have so far been distributed in the 'bustee' areas of Calcutta, by the Government, through the Education and Information Bureau organised by the Corporation of Calcutta. A further fifty thousand sandbags filled with sand are still in stock at the various bureaus for distribution among 'bustee' dwellers.—A. P.

AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT

CANBERRA, May 30. After an important conference with coalowners and miners, the Prime Minister Mr. Curtin announced that an agreement was reached on a standard code of conditions for all collieries, in order to ensure maximum production. Pithead Committees which the miners had advocated will be established and procedure will be laid down for the settlement of disputes thus making stoppages illegal.—Reuter.

GRIM REPRISALS FOR HEYDRICH INCIDENT

Ten People Shot; Several University Professors Arrested

STOCKHOLM, May 30. Heydrich's condition on Friday evening was described as very serious and it is not certain if he will recover, according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Social Demokraten." Mass arrests in Prague continue and new death sentences have been passed and carried out. Ten people have been shot in Prague in connection with the attempt. Among the arrested are several Professors of the Prague university.—Reuter.

Frank Was Not With Heydrich

VICHY, May 30. Heydrich, according to reports from Berne, has, despite his wounds, been able to take an interest in what is going on around him.

The reports add that his chauffeur tried to arrest one of the assailants who fired at him. The chauffeur having failed to catch the man then drove Heydrich at top speed to the hospital.

Contrary to earlier reports Frank, Heydrich's Deputy, was not with Heydrich at the time.—Reuter.

MADRAS, May 30.—The combined office of the Emigration Commissioner for Malaya and Malayan Representative in India has been moved to Bangalore and will open there at the Mayo Hall on the 2nd of June.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Jeth 15, 1998
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Awwal 15, 1361
Parsi: Adar 29, 1311
Sunrise: 6-2 a.m. Sunset: 7-10 p.m.
Hightide: —, 12-56. Lowtide: 6-07, 18-58.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Babes on Broadway" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Louisiana Purchase" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Choka Mela" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KISHINA—"Saugand" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 p.m.
RAGAL—"Helzapoppin'" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"It Started With Eve" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11-30 a.m. in Marathi.
CENTRAL—"Pahila Palna" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PLAZA—"Apna Ghar" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Amrit" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
NE WEST END—"Khan-Daan" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Ujala" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
AURORA—"Road to Zanzibar" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Chocolate Soldier" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"The Guest" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-45 p.m.
GRITRA—"Doctor" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
LIMINGTON—"Raj Sahab" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Duniya Ek Tamasha" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Masoom" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

TODAY'S PUBLIC MEETING: Under the auspices of the Bombay Radical Democratic Party and the Indian Federation of Labour, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. on the Dadar Chowpatty, when Mr. V. B. Karnik, Mr. Vamanrao Kulkarni, Dr. Shetty and others will address.

JAMA ATUL-MUSLIMEEN: The tenth lecture on the Quran will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at the premises of "Al-Jami'atul Islamiah" at Marole (Andheri). Subject: 'Prevalence of the Calling towards Allah'.

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF SOVIET: Members of the Executive Committee who went to Delhi will report on "F. S. U. exhibition and P. S. U. informal conference held at Delhi" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Girgaum Office of the Society (Stone Building, Charni Road).

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION: To-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Association at the above address a sort of "Mushaira" will be held, when members will recite Urdu poetry of their own choice. Maulana M. M. K. Shihab will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ: A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Pandit Vijayshanker will deliver a public lecture on "Devotion".

GOWALIA TALAO PARSIS WELFARE CENTRE: For the protection of the Parsis and their nearer and dearer ones, a meeting has been called of those who want to join the above Welfare Centre and register their names in A.R.P. for Gowalia Talao Locality at the Imperial High School, Gowalia Talao, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.).

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: A lecture on "Godly living" will be delivered by Mr. Herovindas N. Jani to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at 448, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

INDIAN MUSIC AT SIR P. M. GARDEN: A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given by Sir P. M. Garden (Malabar Hill) Bombay to-day (Sunday) from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Rajarambhai Paraskar.

BAND AT PARSIS COLONY: By the kind permission of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Band of the Bombay City Police will play music at Parsis Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY: Under the auspices of the Society, a discourse and seance will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 51, Gordhondas Building, opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION BOMBAY: The tenth annual general meeting of the Billawar Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Association.

LECTURE ON BUDDHISM: Bhikkhu Metta, the European Buddhist, will give a lecture on the original teaching of the Buddha, at the Buddhist Temple Worli, at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY KERALA SAMAJ: The special general meeting of the Bombay Kerala Samaj to consider the question of starting a hostel will be held at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar (G.I.P.).

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION: Mr. Kantilal Mohanlal Chokshi of the Babu Panalal P. Jain High School, Bombay, who tops the list of successful candidates at the University, scoring 84 per cent marks, has also won two Scholarships and the Dinanath Mankar Gold Medal.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Mental Rebellion, Its Cause and Cure" will be the subject of a lecture, followed by questions and answers, at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS IN JUNAGADH: Junagadh State has opened cheap grain shops and has authorised the Committee for forcing the merchants to supply the grains at controlled prices for the poor.



'B' WARD PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEER BRIGADE: The following two A.R.P. training classes will be conducted in 'B' Ward: (1) Marathi Class: Dongri Central School from Tuesday, June 2.
(2) Hindi Class: 'B' Ward Congress Committee's Office from Monday, June 1.
The time for the above classes will be 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Volunteers who desire to take training in A.R.P. should be present in time at any of the above class.

Divl. Officer, 'A' Ward P.V.B. writes:—
A rally of all the 'A' Ward Volunteers will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. on the open plot opposite Ward P.V.B. Office Bora Bazar Street, Fort, where all the Volunteers are requested to be present without fail.

C.M.O. Dr. Gilder and G.O.C. Mr. Asoka Mehta will be present there.
P.V.B. RESCUE TRAINING CLASSES: Classes in Hindustani, Marathi and English, which are going on at present, at the Robert Money High School, Proctor Road, will remain closed to-day (Sunday). But those volunteers who desire to take practical training of tackling incendiary bombs in a smoke room at the I.B. Hut and of rescuing unconscious persons from such a room, may attend at the above place at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) this (Sunday) morning.

A.R.P. DADAR WEST: Meeting of all the wardens and first-aiders will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Pinto Villa, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.

A.R.P. DEMONSTRATION: An A.R.P. Demonstration (Ambulance work, Fire-fighting, rescue work, etc.) to be given by the Volunteers of the Bombay City Ambulance Corps will be held at the Corps' Headquarters, Union High School Compound, 205, Khetwadi Main Road, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. K. L. Panjabi, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, (G.D.), will preside.

A. R. P. AND P. V. B. TO COME TOGETHER?

An agreement likely to ensure full and active co-operation between official and non-official agencies established for civil defence in the city, it is understood has been reached following negotiations between Government and the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Y. J. Meherally.

As the result of the negotiations, it is proposed to establish a joint committee, consisting of officials and non-officials, who will be entrusted with certain specified civil defence activities.

Government have written a letter to the Bombay Municipal Corporation embodying the results of the discussions, in which the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. M. R. A. Baig, played a prominent part. The latter will come up for discussion before the Corporation next week and it is hoped that the Corporation will accept the proposals.

The proposals, when given effect to, are expected to result in co-ordination of effort between the official A.R.P. organisation and the People's Volunteer Brigade, especially in matters entrusted to the care of the proposed committee.

MR. NAIK TO BE HONOURED: A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the compound of the Municipal Sweepers' quarters, Kurla, in honour of Mr. M. K. Naik who has rendered meritorious services in the cause of the Harijans for the last 18 years. Mr. Ramnath Gandhi will preside.

'C' WARD FLAG SALUTATION: The monthly national flag salutation ceremony of Bhuleswar District Congress Committee will be performed by Svt. Yeshwant Parulekar to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at Popat Wadi, Kalbadevi Road.

BOMBAY PARSEE TEXTILE LEAGUE: The annual general meeting of the Bombay Parsee Textile League was held under the presidency of Mr. Kaikhasroo S. Daver in the absence of Sir Homi M. Mehta on Sunday at Cama Bang. The annual audited accounts and report for the year ended 31st March 1942 were unanimously passed.

Major S. R. Bamji, Jt. Hon. Secretary, spoke on the National War Front, and narrated the causes of the war the danger of Fifth Columnists in all countries of the Allied nations and explained how united National War Front could be created, and the enemy kept at bay mentally, morally, economically, and if necessary physically. Captain Khan Bahadur Dr. Valldar explained how to protect against high explosive, incendiary and gas bombs. All members were entertained at lunch by the members of the Managing Committees.

RESULT OF WARDEN INSTRUCTORS' COURSE NO. 1

Mr. P. M. Shah, Secretary, A.R.P. Committee informs that the following candidates from Kalbadevi, A.R.P. have passed the Warden-Instructors' Course No. 1, and are entitled to teach A.R.P. Wardens as well as the members of the public.

- (1) Mr. Mubedji R. J.
- (2) Mr. Phadke A. S.
- (3) Mr. Deval B. V.
- (4) Mr. Waghmare G. K.
- (5) Mr. Prabhudesai B. K. (Distinction in Gas)
- (6) Mr. Rajani U. M.
- (7) Mr. Kias R. N.
- (8) Mr. Puneekar T. K. (Distinction in I.B.)
- (9) Mr. Phadke V. A.
- (10) Mr. Powell G. E.
- (11) Mr. Katrak K. K. (Distinction in Gas and I.B.)
- (12) Mr. Mistry S. M.
- (13) Mr. Matook A. S.
- (14) Mr. Vimawalla G. C.
- (15) Mr. Muzumdar M. D.
- (16) Dr. Navalkar B. S.



Hansa Wadkar in 'Dillagi' coming shortly to Super.

BENGAL JOURNALISTS AWARDS

The Bengal Film Journalists' Association have given their annual awards for the ten best pictures—Indian and Foreign—for the year 1941, and also for performances etc.

"Citizen Kane" was voted the best foreign film.

Prabhat's "Padosi", was voted the best Hindustani film; while New Theatres' "Protishruti" the best Bengali film. (Its Hindustani version is called "Saugand").

V. Shantaram was declared as the best director for Hindustani films for his work in "Padosi" and Hemchunder the best Bengali film director for his work in "Protishruti."

K. Ahmad Abbas was chosen as the best Hindustani screen-playwright for his original screen-play of "Naya Sansar"; and Benoy Chatterji as the best Bengali screen-playwright for "Protishruti."

Jagirdar was chosen as the best actor in Hindustani films for his work in "Padosi" and Pahari Sanyal as the best actor in Bengali films for his work in "Protishruti."

SABU'S MILLION DOLLAR CONTRACT

HOLLYWOOD, May 30.
The Indian boy-actor, Sabu, has received court approval for a new contract paying him at least 280 thousand dollars next seven years. The California law requires contracts involving juveniles to be passed by courts.
Sabu who starred in "Elephant Boy", "Thief of Bagdad" and "Jungle Book" is now eighteen years old and contracted with the Universal Pictures with the salary of a thousand dollars weekly with the minimum of forty weeks annually.—Reuter.

"Chocolate Soldier" At Palace

"The Chocolate Soldier," Metro's musical comedy which is at Palace this week, offers Nelson Eddy in a gay romantic role, and introduces Rise Stevens, a new singing star.
The attraction for this Sunday morning at Palace is "Firefly" starring Jeanette McDonald and Allan Jones.

"Chokha-Mela" At Broadway

Broadway Talksies at Dadar is showing its first Marathi film from to-day. It is Mohan Pictures' "Chokha-Mela" starring, Indira Wadkar, Baburao Mahindrakar, Madhukar Gunte and others directed by D. K. Kale.

"Holi" At Edward

Ranjit's most famous and favourite picture "Holi" is released this week at Edward. Full of entertainment and good songs "Holi" features Motilal, Khurshid, Sitara and Ishwarlal.

Sunday Morning at 10 A.M. the fighting serial "Green Heron" will be shown.

POSTAL NOTICE: With effect from the 1st June, 1942, the 3 Dowry Frontier Mail will leave Bombay Central Station at 7-20 p.m. instead of at 8 p.m. as at present. The latest hours of posting of unregistered and registered correspondence at the Bombay G.P.O. will now be as follows:—(1) Unregistered correspondence 4 p.m. Unregistered correspondence with late fee 1/2 anna 5-45 p.m. Unregistered correspondence with late fee 1 anna 6 p.m. (2) Registered correspondence 3-45 p.m. (3) Parcels 3-45 p.m.

FOUR AWARDS.....

2nd WEEK
—From Bengal Film-Journalists Assn.
Best Film—
Best Direction—
Best Screen-Play—
Best Performance!



For "PROTISHRUTI"—BENGALI—

Now SEE The HINDI HIT!

"SAUGAND"

New Theatres' Latest Hit.

Starring: FAHARI, BHARATI, ASHIT BARAN, CHANDRAVATI, etc.
Directed by HEM CHUNDER KRISHNA

Daily: 3, 6-15 & 9-30 p.m.
Sat. Sun. at 12 Noon.
(Reservation Plans, Open at the Theatre)

COMING NEXT SATURDAY

A Picture that is a Portrait of

THE IDEAL INDIAN WOMAN

with

DURGA KHOTE

in her greatest performance



Co-starring HARISH & HUSN BANU with Sankatha, Waskar, Maya Devi, Ansari, Advani and others.

Directed by MOHAN SINHA
Produced by MEHBOOB

NATIONAL PICTURES

SWASTIK

Ace Comedy Chockful of Laughs—!

NEW HUNS' POPULAR HIT!

PAHILA PALNA

(Many Happy Returns).

9th WEEK at

CENTRAL

Daily: 3-30, 6-15, 9 p.m.

Sat., Sun., Hol. 1 p.m.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 30.
Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 178 3/4 for Broach J/A, delivery and declined to Rs. 177 1/4 under scattered selling. At the decline there was improved demand and prices recovered to Rs. 179. Business was restricted and operators are cautious. To-day the market was moderately supported by some professionals and prices advanced to Rs. 180. At this level there developed some realising and prices reacted to Rs. 178. The market steadied and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—
BROACH July/August Rs. 178 12 0
OOMRA July 153 4 0
BENGAL July 145 0 0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 30.
Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0 Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York. London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay forward and spot parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was quiet with a restricted business. Quotations were as under:—

Ready	Rs. 48 15 0
1st Jeth	48 13 0
Sovereigns	37 4 0
SILVER	
Ready	80 13 0
1st Jeth	77 15 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 30.
It was a quiet market to-day. Tata Deferreds were steady at 1355 and Tata Ordinaries at 274. Bombay Dyeing were slightly better at 1132 1/2.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—
Tata Deferreds (1393), 1395.
Tata Ordinaries (273), 274.
Tata Ordinary 274; Tata Deferred 1395;
Indian Iron 23-14; Steel Corp of Bengal 17-14; Bombay Dyeing 1132-8; Central India 336-14; Century 416-4; Gokak 242-8; Robinson 450; Simplex 195; Andhra Valley 1590; Tata Hydro 166-14; Tata Power 1485; Associated Cement 161; Belapur 231-4; Bombay Burma (old) 220.

London Stock Exchange

London, May 29.
Stock Exchange: The latest war news tended to stimulate the markets, most sections closing at higher levels with Mexican issues extremely good. Glitced and Home Rails were again quietly maintained and oils were steadily held while tobaccos showed marked improvements here and there. Industrials were steady. Building issues and breweries were quietly firm. Stores and rayons attracted some attention. Wall Street irregular.

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SIMPLE ENGLISH—CLEAR STYLE.
Rs. a.
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Spiritual Lessons Part I & II 1 8
Inspiring Letters 2 0
Conversation on Yoga 1 0
Practice of Yoga Vol. I 1 8
Practice of Yoga Vol. II 2 0
Raja Yoga 2 0
Kundalini Yoga 3 0
Practice of Vedant 2 0
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56, Tirupalli Street, G. T. MADRAS.

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Finest Bombay variety Rs. 4-3/- per dozen, second quality Rs. 3/- per dozen. Freight and packing charges extra, cash or per V.P.

UNIVERSAL FRUIT STORES,

53-54, Crawford Market, Bombay.

Latest Commercial COTTON

JULY
New York, May 30.
Previous closing 19.02
To-day's opening closed
BROACH EXPECTATION
Broach July/August Rs. 179
NEW YORK COTTON
New York, May 30.
Following are the New York opening ranges:—
July (19.05/06) closed
October (19.33/33) closed
December (19.48/48) closed

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 30
SEEDS
Castor-seeds Bombay May/June (unquoted) closed
Linsed Calcutta May/June (unquoted) closed
Linsed La Plata May/June (£20 3/4) closed
Groundnuts Coromandal May/June (East Coast India shipment not quoted. West Coast India shipment (£22 sellers) closed
LONDON METALS
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, May 30.
Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening closed
T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, May 30
Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD
London, May 30
London Gold (£8-8-0) closed
LONDON SILVER
London, May 30
Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed
CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers: 1-5 31/32 buyers)
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36
DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16
to 1 1/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 30
The Stock Exchange was closed.
3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN
London, May 29
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £101 7/16

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, May 30.
Groundnuts August—
Opening 50 12 0
Highest 51 12 0
Lowest 50 11 0
Closing 51 9 0
Cottonseeds September—
Opening 28 12 0
Highest 28 14 0
Lowest 28 9 0
Closing 28 12 0
Castor-seeds September—
Opening 48 0 0
Highest 48 10 0
Lowest 48 0 0
Closing 48 6 0

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 30
The following are the maximum and minimum temperature up to 8 a.m. on May 30:
Calcutta 100 85; Cuttack 104 83; Ranchi 103 77; Patna 107 82; Lucknow 111 81; Delhi 108 82; Lahore 103 67; Srinagar 75 51; Peshawar 100 66; Karachi 88 80; Nagpur 112 87; Kodaikanal nil; Bombay 93 82; Poona 105 77; Hyderabad (Dn.) 108 74; Bangalore 93 67; Madras 97 82; Shillong 78 65; Darjeeling nil; Mussoorie 80 60; Simla 75 61; Pachmarhi 101 76; Mahabaleswar 91 64; Ootacamund 71 55.—A.P.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, MAY 31

Delhi I—Programme.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)
4 p.m. For troops in Burma
5 Your favourites 5-30 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 6-25 Patmanjri on sitar. by Haider Husain. 6-30 Dipali Talukdar. Vocal Music. 6-45 Gauhar Sultan. 7 Master Madan. 7-15 Jawab men. 7-30 Nabi Jan. 7-35 It has happened. 7-40 Guru Rao Deshpande. Vocal Music. 8 Usman Khan. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-30 BBC News relay. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 10 Kabir. 10-35 Nabi Jan.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
7-30 a.m. Movie music 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Bhavgeets. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Ahmad Dilawer. 9-25 Hiralal Nakshigara. 9-40 M. G. Basarkar. 11 AIR Orchestra. 11-15 Shahjahan. 11-30 News-play (Gujarati). 11-45 Panditrao Nagarkar. 12-15 p.m. Farebi. 12-45 Hiralal Nakshigara. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Roshanara Begam. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch-hour music. 1-55 Hiralal Nakshigara. 5-20 M. G. Basarkar. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Ahmad Dilawer. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Koshanara Begam. 7 AIR trio. 7-15 Sumati Dharap. 7-30 M. G. Basarkar. 7-45 News commentary. (Hindustani). 7-50 Panditrao Nagarkar. 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-30 For our universities. 8-45 News-play (Marathi). 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News Commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 BBC news relay. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 War review. 10 The AIR symphonic strings. 10-35 Henri Temianka: Violin.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)
7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay I. 7-50 Gujarati stage songs. 8 Shahjahan. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay I. 8-50 Sumati Dharap. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay I. 11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay I. 5 to 7-15 As in Bombay I. 7-15 Interval. 61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)
7-30 to 8-10 As in Bombay I. 8-10 Shahjahan. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay I. 9 AIR orchestra. 9-10 Sumati Dharap. 9-20 Ahmad Dilawer. 9-35 Panditrao Nagarkar. 10 Roshanara Begam.

Middle East Maratha Forces. interview in Marathi. 9 News in Hindustani. Maratha Forces Broadcast—All-India Radio. Bombay will broadcast recorded messages in Marathi from Maratha Forces in the Middle East to their families in Bombay Presidency at 8-45 p.m. to-day (Sunday), on 244 and 61.48 metres.

No Permit For Wheat

Export Or Import
NEW DELHI, May 30.

A notification issued by the Wheat Commissioner for India exempts the export or import of wheat by road or river from the provisions of Clause 3 of the wheat control order. Export or import of wheat by road or river will not henceforth require a permit from the Wheat Commissioner referred to in the clause.

Savarkar On Hurs' Menace

BOMBAY, May 30.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has sent the following telegram to the Governor of Sind in connection with the Hur trouble: "Hindu Sabha welcomes your determination, to stamp out by any and every means the atrocious activities of the Hurs. If it is not crushed ruthlessly in time, it is bound to breed murderous anarchy all round."—United Press.

Move To Co-ordinate Blood Transfusion Organisation

NEW DELHI, May 26.

A conference of some forty Civil and Military medical men was held here last week to discuss the need for and methods of pooling all resources and knowledge with regard to the collection and preservation of blood for transfusion purposes, and to get an organisation for the purpose working in the main centres in India. An expert recently brought from England was present at the conference to give technical advice based on experience in that country.

Two objectives were placed before the conference, firstly to ensure that some generalised education among the medical profession in India in the technique of blood collection and transfusion was made available, and secondly to organise donors in the country and produce plasma or serum. Small blood banks exist in various parts of India. The intention is to increase their number and size and not to centralise the organisation, because blood donors must necessarily be dispersed in many different parts of the country and accordingly the centres of collection, preservation and transfusion should also be dispersed. The number of donors in this country is said to be in the region of 10,000 as against about a quarter of million in England; but it is explained that in the beginning the numbers were small in England also. With propaganda through the press and the cinema and through personal approach more and more volunteers come forward to help the cause.—A. P.

BAHADUR YAR JUNG'S TOURING COMMITTEE

Consequent to the resolution passed by the A. I. States' Muslim League Conference at Allahabad in April last, a Touring Committee has been appointed to inquire into the political, educational and economic conditions of Mussalmans. It will closely associate itself with the Muslim Civil Defence Committee. This will be headed by Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung.

Central Legislature

Early Autumn Session In July?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, May 29.

Several members of the Central Legislature are now in Delhi for meeting the Defence Consultative Committee. It is understood that they have taken up with Indian members of the Government the question of calling an early autumn session of the Central Legislature,—preferably in July. The matter is entirely within the discretion of the Governor-General but if Indian Members press their demand, they may be able to influence Governor-General's decision. At present, the Government's intention is to hold a session in November when, if necessary, they may be able to bring forward a supplementary finance bill. Non-official Members, however, contend that as owing to serious changes in the War situation urgent important problems connected with defence, production, food supply, refugees, protection of civil population, recommendations of the American Technical Mission, etc., have arisen, it is unfair to the Legislature that there should be no session at all from March to November. One year's extension given to the Central Assembly Expires in October next, but an announcement is shortly expected, granting further extension of one year.

BILL NURSING HOME

Since last six years this benevolent institution, under the able guidance of Dr. Minoo C. Bilpodiwalla, has been of great help to the citizens of Dadar and northern districts of Bombay. During its short, but progressive career it has treated about 3,500 patients of which 20 per cent were given free benefit, while 60 per cent were admitted on reduced rates. Nearly 39 doctors are co-operating with the Resident Medical Officer. The Home is well furnished with the latest scientific appliances.

Also the Home receives the benefit of co-operation from an influential Advisory Committee headed by Sir J. Boman-Behram and Mr. D. H. Adenwala which from time to time continues to lend its moral and financial support.

Any amount above Rs. 200/- goes towards the Endowment Fund. Interest alone is used for the upkeep, and it is expected from the general public that it will wholeheartedly and sympathetically subscribe to this philanthropic cause.

Further the Committee, has pleasure to announce that a public charitable trust has been made. The Home is conducted on the principle of making friends and sympathisers of the Home "Helping Members". The annual subscription is from Rs. 12/- to Rs. 200/-. The Home deserves every support from the charitably disposed persons and Charity Funds.

"Islam Lives For Humanity Not Moslems Only"

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 30.

The Jamat-ul-Muslimin, London, held a reception last evening in honour of Sir Azizul Haque, High Commissioner for India in London.

In the course of his reply to the reception Sir Azizul said: "I will be at your service. Justice has been the keynote of Islam and history is replete with Islamic justice. The most modern labour movement which aims at recognition of man's dignity was first preached and practised by Prophet Mohammed. It is our fourteen hundred years' old human ideal. Islam lives for service. We claim good for the humanity as a whole and not particularly for the Moslems only."

Sir Hasan Shurwardy, Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, announced that Mr. Hatim Attari who came to London ten years ago from Bombay and started business here, had donated £50 to the East London Mosque.

'SILHOUETTE BALL: RAFFLE ON BIG DOLL

The raffle on the big doll in the 'Silhouette Ball' held on the 2nd of March, 1942, at the P. V. M. Gymkhana in aid of the Four Charities Calendar Scheme was drawn by Lady Byramjee Jeejeebhoy at her bungalow 'The Cliff' Ridge Road, Bombay. The Lucky Number is 24. The holder of this ticket is requested to claim the prize from Mrs. Sabavala's Office, at the Industrial Assurance Building, opposite Churchgate Station between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. or 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. without any further delay.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES: Brown company 4-3/4 Rupee coconut companies Molaeliya coconut 2.—A. P.

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Please Listen Our Advice
WILL YOU!

Do not forget to keep a sufficient supply of Amritdhara. At times, it will please you so much that you will thank Almighty and pray for the long life of the Inventor. Amritdhara works wonders in almost all diseases and accidents. It is indeed.

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A CENTURY OF MARATHI JOURNALISM

By T. V. Parvate

It is over a hundred years now, or one hundred and ten to be precise, since, the first newspaper in Marathi began publication. Balshastri Jambhekar founded in 1832 a weekly called "Darpan" which means a mirror and a monthly periodical called "Dig-darshan" which means 'Direction'. The last Mahratta war was fought in 1818 in which year Bajirao II abdicated and British rule was established over a large part of western India. In 1840 came another Marathi weekly called 'Mumbai-Akhbar' and its companion weekly in English was 'United Service Gazette'. These were owned by the same proprietor. A much better remembered and well-edited weekly of these days is 'Prabhakar' which was



Mr. S. S. Navre, a comparatively younger man has spent over 15 years in journalism. He edited once a weekly of his own called 'Pratap' and is now editor of 'Prabhat' a daily in Bombay. He gave up his university studies to join the Non-Co-operation movement and since then has been in the forefront of the Nationalist movement. He was one of the founders of Shradhdhanand Anath Mahilashram and has been one of its secretaries from the beginning.

started in the year 1840 and was easily the organ of progressive Marathi-speaking people of those days like the late Rao Bahadur G. H. Deshmukh, remembered better by his pseudonym 'Lokahitavadi'. In 1842 came into existence 'Dnyanodaya' an organ of the Protestant Christian Missionaries which is running to this day.

Freedom Of The Press

All this activity in the early thirties and forties of the last century was the direct result of the freedom of the press declared by Lord Metcalfe on 15th September, 1835. It is remarkable that, so far as the Marathi press is concerned, it realized its function from its very inception, viz., to express and educate public opinion for the preservation of its natural rights and press for others; also to publish news from all quarters and comment on it. The island of Bombay was the birthplace of the fourth estate of the realm in Marathi and Bombay still continues to lead in the matter of quality and quantity, with Poona as a neck-break competitor. From the very beginning, the Marathi press realised its mission adequately in that it stood as an intermediary between the newly established Government and the people of this province for interpreting their grievances, demands and aspirations. As Bombay was the chief seat of the British Government, it was natural that the cream of talent and intelligence from every nook and corner of Gujarat and Maharashtra began to be attracted towards Bombay and the Parsees and Deccani Brahmins and other higher class Hindus became prominent in all activities, the press being no exception. Gujarati Press and journalism made its beginning at about the same time. The

origin of 'Gujarati' and 'Jam-e-Jamshed' can be traced to this period.

Specimens Of Writing

It would appear that the essential character of the British rule in India had come within the comprehension of the more intelligent people of those days. In an article on British Colonies, 'Prabhakar' once wrote "This country will never fare well until the exodus of wealth stops. The British carry it away on various grounds. Those who want to see the miserable plight of the people in the country should inspect the villages up the ghauts and in Konkan". Again "Lokahitavadi" writing in 'Prabhakar' preached boycott of foreign goods perhaps for the first time in 1848. He wrote, "The British and other Europeans sell us cheap machine-made goods. We should all unite and buy the products of our country only. Cotton merchants should not sell cotton to the British. Even if our produce is rough and coarse, we should use the same". In another article the system of democratic and parliamentary government was demanded and in still another he dwelt on the revolt of the American colonies in 1757 and warned the British Government against unjust imports, lest the Indians might copy the example of the Americans. It is remarkable that such ideas were being spread among the people by Marathi newspapermen in the forties and fifties of the last century.

First Marathi Daily

On February 12, 1849 was started the first Marathi daily newspaper in Bombay. It was called 'Mumbai-Vaibhav'. It is now extinct. The next daily was started in Poona and was called 'Dnyanaprakash' which is still running and is owned by the Servants of India Society. The 'Induprakash' soon followed in Bombay. Both these were under the influence of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, preached social and political reform and faith in the theory that the advent of the British in India was a Divine Dispensation. India must seek the growth of her full stature in association and under the aegis of the British and their doctrine of Liberalism. Ranade inspired a number of people with his idealism and starting of newspapers and periodicals in as many places as possible was part of his practical programme. Several of the small newspapers and presses in the Districts of Maharashtra came into being under the influence of Ranade's teachings. Newspapers of this period created a great awakening among the people and

the realisation of a common nationhood in all provinces of India was a definite achievement of this period.

"Kesari" And "Maharatta"

The story of 'Kesari' and 'Maharatta' must occupy a separate chapter for its treatment in any book on Indian journalism. In western India, it typifies the struggle for existence of independent and patriotic journalism. Started in the year 1881, these two weekly journals, one in Marathi and the other in English represented the spirit of discontent, self-assertion and self-dependence in the public life of Maharashtra and have stood by that tradition to this day. The late Lokmanya Tilak was one of the founders of these two papers and he became sole proprietor a few years later. The 'Kesari' was the victim of Government repression several times, but has outlived those attacks to this day and is still the most leading organ of public opinion in Maharashtra. The 'Kesari' was an example for the whole of weekly newspaper press in Maharashtra to copy and the story of 'Kesari', 'Vihari', 'Bhala' and dozen others that followed is well worth serious study. During the last thirty years, Marathi weeklies like 'Maharashtra' at Nagpur and 'Udaya' of Amaraoti have closely followed the career of the 'Kesari', in their own development.

A Dozen Dailies

In the wake of the last world war, the newspaper press developed in a phenomenal manner. While in 1914, there was only one daily Marathi newspaper in Bombay and one in Poona, there are no less than four Marathi dailies in Bombay now and five in Poona. If I am not much mistaken, there is small daily in Kolhapur also. During the last 25 years a number of other attempts to run daily newspapers were made. Some of them prospered for a while, but ultimately collapsed for want of capable business management. Among them may be mentioned 'Rashtramit', 'Sandesh', 'Lokasangraha' and 'Lokahit'. Among the Bombay dailies 'Lokmanya', 'Nawa Kal' and 'Prabhat' have grown steadily and are regarded as quite influential.

The Weekly Magazine

During the last ten years, the premier weeklies of a serious type, like 'Kesari' and 'Maharashtra' changed themselves into bi-weeklies and a new weekly news-magazine has come into existence. It has caught the popular fancy, particularly in urban areas. 'Vidha-vitta' led the way of this

class of weeklies and in its wake have now come so many like 'Chitra', 'Navayug', 'Mauj', 'Jhankar', 'Dhanurdhari', 'Pratod' and others. Their style is very much alike, with specialties of their own. It is a mixture of serious and light stuff. All of them have maintained a good literary standard. All the same, these weeklies have never been able to displace 'Kesari' and 'Maharashtra'.

District Newspapers

I wonder if any other province can boast of as many and as well conducted newspapers as in the Districts and small Indian States of Maharashtra. They are devoted mainly to their local problems and as such serve a very useful public purpose. They have their party alignments so that every District has generally one Congress organ, one Hindu Sabha



Mr. J. S. Karandikar, editor of the 'Kesari' who presides over the Marathi Journalists' Conference has served the 'Kesari' for thirty years. For the last ten years he is chief editor. He has written a number of books on economic and political subjects in Marathi. Before entering journalism he was a teacher in two or three schools and head-master of one.

or Responsive Co-operationist organ and one Non-Brahmin or Independent Labour Party organ. The Kolaba District newspapers gives a type of them. There is room for improvement in these papers and this improvement will surely come as parties came to be formed on definite economic and social demands. The process has already begun.

After a hundred years this is the position that Marathi journalism has attained. The development of the dailies in Poona and Bombay is particularly remarkable. They are to-day a, influential and impressive as the dailies published in English in the metropolitan towns.

18 Norwegians Shot

Reprisals For Killing Two Germans

WASHINGTON, May 30. Eighteen hostages were shot by the Germans as reprisal for the killing of two Germans. One of them a Gestapo leader, at the little Norwegian fishing village of Televaag near Bergen, states a report issued by the Norwegian Embassy here. On April 26, a group of 23 Germans led by the Assistant Gestapo Chief at Bergen came upon two Norwegians in hiding at Televaag, who were back from a secret mission to England says the report. One of Norwegians was shot in his sleep but the other waking up killed two Germans including the leader before he himself was mortally wounded. The Germans as reprisal shot 18 hostages and sent the entire

TWELVE CZECHS EXECUTED

LONDON, May 30. The Prague radio announced early on this morning that the 12 Czechs sentenced to death yesterday have now been shot. Eight of them came from Brno. An earlier report said, Twelve Czechs were sentenced to death yesterday, according to the Prague radio late last night. They included four women. Among the Twelve were two men and their wives from Moravska Ostrava.

male population of the village to Concentration Camp. All population were expelled from the village and their homes brought to ground.

Death from heart-disease took place at Malwan on 18th May of the reputed cricketer Mr. Shankarrao W. Masurekar, son of Bombay's well-known sportsman Mr. W. L. Masurekar.

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Growing Popularity Of Indian Soccer

W. I. A. A. AND B. E. S. T. FIGURE LARGELY IN PICTURE

By the time this article appears in print the fate of the Western India Football Championship will have been decided. As things stand, the W. I. A. A. staff and the B. E. S. T. are struggling in the final for the honour. It is very likely the Automobilemen will carry it away and place the Abdullah Rahimtulla Trophy side by side with the Nadkarni Cup which they have already won. But one need not be altogether surprised if the Tramwaymen turn the tables on their old rivals and snatch away the Trophy from them. In their first meeting, that was in the final of the Nadkarni Cup, the W. I. A. A. won by a brace of goal. But when they met in the Western India Championship final on Wednesday the B. E. S. T. held them to a draw.

W. I. A. A.'S CHANCES

Mr. Jehangir Patel has strengthened the W. I. A. A. team considerably. In goal he has secured the services of Kadir Velu, the well-known custodian of the Bangalore Muslims. In the second line of defence, Solomon and Rathnam make an excellent pair of backs. In the intermediate line, Narayan, Chander and Govind are three hardworking and capable half-backs. Naidu, Bhimrao, Murthy, Thomas and Dhakuram have composed a splendid forward line. Murthy, their skipper is of course the brain behind their attacking operations. He guides the team admirably. If these players manage to get over the difficulties of the wet conditions by accustoming themselves to boots, we may expect them to do some startling things in the coming months.

B. E. S. T.'S ACHIEVEMENT

The Tramwaymen have done exceptionally well in reaching the final round of the Western India Championship. To defeat a team

like the Royal Berkshire Regiment is a great achievement in itself and to conquer them by three goals to nil was highly praiseworthy, indeed. In extenuation of the soldiers, if may be said that the season being still green they have not yet attained their true colours. With the progress of the season, we may see them performing some brilliant feats. The B. E. S. T. played like an inspired team that day in the semi-final. They could not, however, reproduce that form against the W. I. A. A. Staff in the final. In fact their forward play was awfully disjointed. Balan, their centre forward without the assistance of Butchi, who is still 'hors de combat' could not make himself useful in anyway. I think he would be more useful to the attack if he sticks to his position. Elliot acquitted himself much better than Rana as full back. But he, too, showed that he was out of practice like the robust Gurkha. Aleander has rendered yeoman service upto well supported by his half-backs, Raja, Telang and Mazumdar. Oliveira in goal has been defending his charge with credit. My advice to Mr. Marquis is to give more practice to Elliot and Rana. With Butchi back in the team, they will make a formidable combination indeed.

HIGHLY RESOURCEFUL TEAM

The Bombay City Police though beaten by the W. I. A. A. Staff in the semi-final, gave the Automobilemen a good run for their money. It was they, the Policemen, who secured the lead twice in that memorable match. With a little more luck they might have retained the trophy. But the W. I. A. A. Staff fought like Trojans and succeeded in putting the chestnuts out of the fire. The Automobilemen had the advantage of the barefeet

on a bare-day ground. I have not the least doubt the Policemen will make their weight increasingly felt when heavier conditions prevail. A highly resourceful team like them will take a lot of beating.

LEAN TIME FOR MUSLIMS

The Muslims of whom great things were expected faded away against the second string of the South Kanara Sporting Association. Does it mean that these players have reached their zenith and cannot go further? I hope not. Any way, Rashid, their star forward and spearhead of their attack, is definitely falling off. I should very much like this sporting fellow coming into his own before the season grows much older. If he does not find his usual form, the Muslims will have a rather bad time of it in the Harwood League—they are now in the First Division. Mr. Ziauddin, the Secretary of the Muslims S. C., seems to be undaunted by these setbacks. He hopes to consolidate the strength of his team ere long. His chief difficulty is the restriction imposed within the limits of his community for the selection of his players. The number of Muslim players in Bombay is very small. Mr. Ahmed is trying his best to induce the youngsters of his community to take to this manly and spectacular game. He expects to build up an All-conquering team like the Mohammedan Sporting Club of Calcutta before long. Although I heartily applaud his motive, I would have much rather preferred him to encourage and build up an Indian team like the W. I. A. A. He could then attain his object much sooner.

SOUTH KANARA'S DEFEAT

The South Kanara Sporting Association has produced several first rate players who are now playing for different clubs in the city. It is really creditable for them to get in two teams in the quarter-finals despite these defections. Their first team went down to the Berkshires and the second to the B. E. S. T. In both cases they put up a praiseworthy fight. What they need is some dash and shooting power in their forwards. Special training should be given to them especially in the latter department. I am also hoping that they are practising with boots. Unless they get used to booted play, it would be impossible for them to make any headway in the League. They are the oldest side in the Senior Division. By this time they should have built up a leading team in the city. But due to the defective system of their play, they have always found themselves near the bottom of the League Table. They should direct all their attention in removing this drawback.

GOOD PROSPECT FOR LEAGUE

All the abovementioned teams will figure in the First Division of the Harwood League which will commence at the Cooperage to-day. In addition there will be the Y. M. C. A. Royal Artillery, Royal Navy, H. Q. Sub-base, and Bombay Gymkhana. The Young Men would, I am sure, try their utmost to retain their Championship. Mr. Callan has been able to collect a really formidable team. Some of his old stars will be seen in action again along with some new ones. Barring the Gymkhana, the others may be relied upon to give good accounts of themselves. This means that the League will be a more interesting one than ever before. The Championship will be no walk-over for any side as in the past. It will have to be strenuously fought for from beginning to end.

RISE IN INDIAN STANDARD

A gratifying feature of this season's football is the increasing patronage from the soldiers and sailors. They flock to the

Cooperage from day to-day and take increasing interest in the fortunes of the different teams. A few years ago the European element would be totally absent from the stands when two local Indian teams were to play. But things are quite different to-day. The reason is that the local standard of Indian football has taken big strides during the past few years. I should not be at all surprised if our leading teams hold their own against the premier sides of other provinces and centres like Calcutta and Bangalore. What they need is tournament experience in other parts of the country. Unfortunately this cannot be done as long as the war lasts. Any way, the future of Bombay's football is assured.

W.I.A.A.'S SUCCESS

Since writing the above, the W.I.A.A. Staff has scored a magnificent victory against the B.E.S.T. by three goals to one. On the day's play they fully deserved their success. They fielded a new centre-forward in Taylor. Bhimrao was given rest. The new comer did not appear to be a great leader but he is certainly an opportunist. It will not be right to judge him by his first appearance. With more outings he may prove an acquisition. On the whole the Automobile forwards played very well and that contributed largely to their victory. I must particularly mention Dhakuram their speedy left winger in this respect. Not only did he lay the foundation of success by scoring the first goal but assured it by notching the third one. All the other members of the team performed creditably. The B.E.S.T. forwards on the other hand, let their side down rather badly. They had some fine chances of scoring in the first half but they failed to utilise them. If Mazumdar, their left half, had not given away the second goal, the whole complexion of the contest might have changed. But that was not to be. Oliveira acquitted himself creditably between the sticks.

ART—ONE WITH LIFE

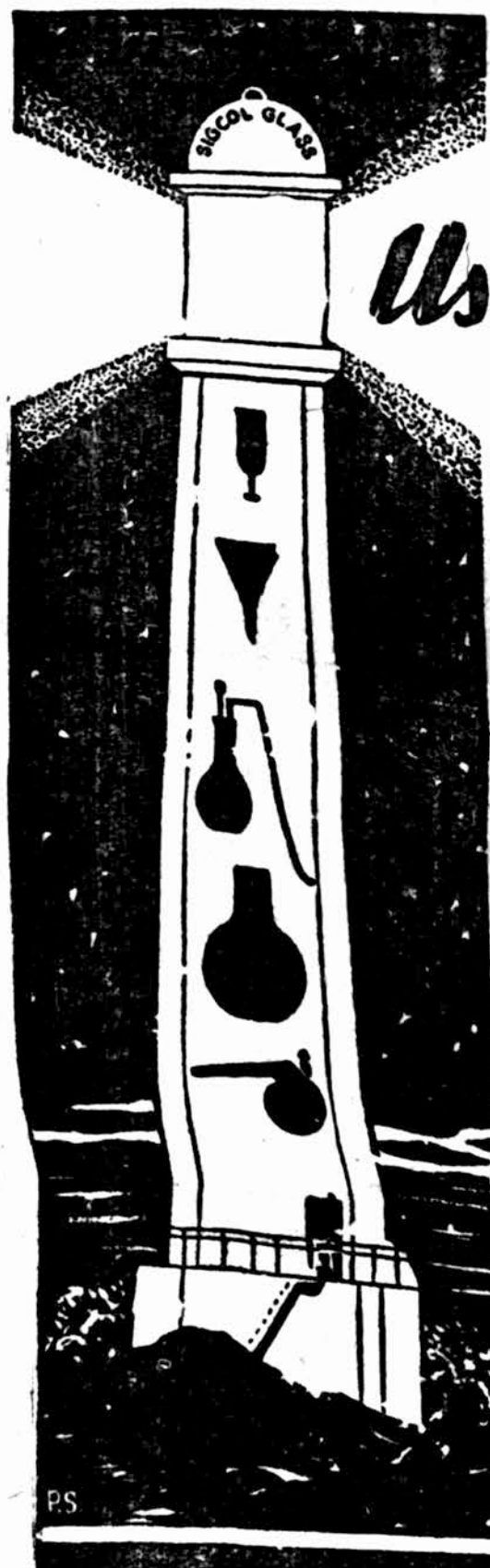
(Continued from Page 7)

artistic amenities also. A Municipal theatre and an art-gallery are the crying needs of the city, but it is to be regretted that the voice of art has not yet reached the ears of its Municipal Corporation.

Memorial Scheme

The inauguration of the Congress Workers' Memorial Mandir at Kovvur, Andhra, on April 23, marks an important development of the national movement. Mr. Konda Venkatapayya, who presided over the function, expressed a hope that the institution will attain an All-India reputation and added that no nation can be expected to flourish if it forgets its departed leaders. Achievement of an object which he has in view, presupposes planning of memorials on a sound and country-wide basis.

The value of a memorial in a concrete form to a celebrity or a national hero as a source of inspiration to the people hardly needs any emphasis, but such a memorial should be one of the forms of civic recognition of the services and achievements of the departed soul. India has not yet dreamt of a scheme of perpetuating the memories of the celebrities and nation builders on a civic basis. The Congress Party should, wherever it commands a majority in the municipal bodies, take the initiative in the matter and should pioneer an All-India movement. The scheme should take the shape of a national portrait gallery and should embrace within its scope all who have rendered valuable services to the country irrespective of their communal, religious and political affiliations. It should not miss to fix high artistic standards of the portraits and busts.



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TEACHER ON TRIAL!

These experiences of a 'Teacher-On-Trial' in a fashionable private School almost read like fiction. But facts, they say, are even stranger!

By HUMPTY L. PUNJABI

The hall was packed to bursting point and, in spite of many fans doing their best, perspiration flowed freely. That, however, was inevitable considering that most of the people present were proof positive of the earth's over-benevolence.

Here was ample evidence that Mr. K. T. Shah and others, of a similar bent of mind, were definitely erring in dubbing India, "a poor country." To look at these people present in the hall you'd think the "good earth" of India was yielding four times the needed food. And then, of course, her grateful people could not but oblige her.

Parents' Day

That was the impression one got on that "Parents' Day" in one of our most fashionable schools. And of gold and silver, and jewels and diamonds—why there was enough to provide the most greedy Raffles for a life-time.

In the front rows sat these parents and in the rear were somehow packed the four hundred odd boys and girls—students of this school.

And then the Principal, a shift-eyed, stocky, middle-aged man, got on to the stage and "suitably welcomed" everybody. Having finished that onerous duty, he, literary, burst into an irrelevant speech. He talked of this and that, every word centering round himself.

Child Art?

And after the speeches and dance-song items were over, the parents went from room to room seeing the various drawings, handicrafts and clay models. This was the child-art exhibition of the school. It prided itself on developing the creative impulses of the child, whatever that might mean.

But, of course, the parents were not told that not one of the drawings etc., was the work of any child unaided—if you like, unabridged—by some teacher or the other.

Of course, some child executed the original, but by the time it was 'touched' up to make it presentable, it had changed so much that many a time the original 'artist' failed to recognize it.

And finally these parents came on to the stage and gazed at the stage-decoration. "What beautiful blending of colours! How superb the background!" so they said.

Seeing this admiration the Principal came forth rubbing his hands—"Ah, yes. This is done by one of our teachers. No, he is not our art teacher. Art is his hobby."

This was told to me, later, by one of my colleagues, for at the moment I was not there to be presented. How could I be? I was at a Knight's house trying to teach mathematics (!) to a pampered brat whose inheritance inside his over-oiled skull, was only lime-stone and chalk-powder.

"All-round Man".....

I had graduated with honours in Economics, six months previously. Unfortunate circumstances made it imperative that I should seek some job, to be able to keep the body—and the alleged soul!—going.

I answered over a hundred 'situations vacant' advertisements, but to no avail. Then I called on a job-securing agency. They relieved me of seven precious rupees and registered my name. I was asked to come after a week.

When I called there after that anxious week I was told that—School wanted an 'all round' man, and I was asked to go and see the principal the very next day.

The next day, I went to the school and waited nervously for nearly two hours, before the 'ever busy' Principal found time to see me.

The first question floored me. I was asked, "Have you any experience?"

"No, but I graduated with honours."

"Have you done the B.T. or the S.T.C.?"

"No."

"Then of what use will you be as a teacher?"

I saw the job slipping away and frantically tried to grasp it before it was out of my reach.

"But I can learn. I am prepared to work as hard as you might want me to."

"Yes, but what's the good of working hard when you don't know how to work?"

"But, Sir, surely nobody is born with experience. Won't you please give me a trial?"

"Well, let's see. Yes, I am prepared to give you a trial."

"I'll tell you what! I'll give you Rs. 25/- per month during this trial period."

I gasped!

"How long will the trial last?"

"There is no fixed period. It might be anything from three months to two years."

He must have seen me waver, for he added immediately, "You won't be getting only twenty-five per month. You see, our school is patronised by the richest section of the city. And as a rule their children are 'dumbest' you can come across."

"And so we can always persuade the parents that their children need private tuitions. Every one of our teachers, at least the sensible ones among them, have a tuition. That will bring you another twenty-five."

.....Or "Odd-Job Man"?

On this unholy guarantee, I accepted the job. And then he told me about the work that would be expected from me.

I was to come at about 9-30 and play cricket with the boys for an hour. The school would start at 10-30, and during the school hours I would either have to help some teacher in one of the bigger—quantitatively bigger—classes, or I might have to take a small special class of "backward" children. In other words, I was to be the 'odd job' man.

I was taken to the teachers' common room and introduced to a medley of men and women, ranging from smart—almost flapperish 'wits' to the dumbest mutes. But of them, a little later.

I Am Pre-viewed

The next morning I presented myself at the cricket-nets adjoining the school. And much to my surprise I found twice as many girls present as boys.

I asked one of them whether they, too, played cricket. And she pouted, "Not unless you want us to."

I was naturally taken aback. At this, however, the school captain came to my rescue. He whispered in my ear, "They heard you were the newest and the youngest teacher. Sir. And so they have all come out to see!"

A sort of pre-view!

We started the game, which bad cricketer as I was, disappointed me very much. Most of the boys played as if it was self-inflicted punishment. And an extra-fat boy—who I learned later, owned three cars—thought that he would reduce by just watching the game!

Almost all the boys were—qualitatively—under-developed. And a good few were—quantitatively—over-developed. And the girls kept giggling every now and then, which of course, was most annoying.

I asked the captain, who seemed to be a decent fellow, whether we

couldn't ask the girls to clear out, now that the pre-view was over. He told me not to try that.

"They are more likely to ask you to clear out. These are the richest girls in the schools. And they are 'everybody's favourites.'"

The school-work started at 10-30, with an assembly for prayer, at which we heard more—much more—from our Principal than God heard from us. After which as we were leaving the hall, the Principal asked me to see him in his office in 5 minutes.

I entered his office with a curious feeling, impatient to know what work was to be given to me. He and his wife were both there. Politely I said "How do you do?" when he said, "Meet my wife. She is the head of our Fine Arts Department."

He did not tell me that that meant just a sinecure post. And that it was Mr.—a the music master, who did all the work. All this I came to know by and by.

"And yes, you are to take a special class of ten children in English, from 2 to 3 every day. Just tell them stories and ask them simple questions. I will assign you more work by and by."

I loitered about in the school as I had nothing to do till the afternoon. And I reached our music room. A number of girls and boys were seated round the music master, who seemed to be extra popular, with their instruments and practising. Not one of those 'everybody's favourites' was here. I was told that somehow the richer ones hadn't in their blood to learn it. The same story repeated in the next room, our dancing room, where many girls and a good many boys, too, were learning the difficult technique of 'Kathak.' The lady teacher asked me to join up, too. But, feeling scared, I beat a hasty retreat.

At recess-time all the teachers gathered in the common room. One middle-aged lady teacher came up and asked me my name. Then she introduced me all round. While this introduction business was going on, I felt some of the male-teachers giving me sympathetic glances.

I was naturally curious. Some days later, I was to understand the reason. Whenever this woman got hold of anybody—well then the rest just sympathised with him. And I thought the sympathy was more than deserved! She was one of the biggest 'bosses' and chatter bugs in the world.

At 2 o'clock I took my special class. There were 4 girls to 6 boys between 8 and 10 years. Frankly I failed to see any backwardness. They seemed to me to be a smart and intelligent lot.

And each child paid ten rupees every month for this special class over and above the usual fees. So that whereas the school got two hundred monthly from these children for my 'labours,' I was given..... I have already mentioned my princely salary!

But I didn't suffer this grievance for long. One day the Principal sent for me.

"You know that child Asha who is in your special class. Well her mother is coming to-day. We have been able to persuade her to engage a private tutor for Asha. The rest is up to you. Be tactful. She is extremely rich."

Right from the beginning I had thought that all the children in this special class were more than averagely intelligent. And Asha was the best of them all! But, what was I to do? Her mother came to the class at about 2-30.

"So you are in Asha's class?"

"Yes, Asha is in my class."

"It means the same thing. Now tell me, what do you think of the child?"

"She is all right. Of course, with

a little help and guidance she would soon be one of our best. Why don't you help her? I hear you have an Oxford degree."

"But I have no time. Besides she needs somebody younger to help her."

"I don't think you are too old for that!"

"Oh I don't know. How old do you think I am?"

"Not very much older than me. And I am just twenty." I lied off many years of her age.

"Well, perhaps I look that young. But actually I am 25." And she lied off ten years, for that very morning Asha 'old me her mother was thirty-five.

God Bless Our Principal!

I don't know if this was tact on my part, but I secured the tuition. After which life flowed on uneventfully day after day. One day we were sitting in the common room when Mrs.—, one of the Principal's favourite teachers, rushed in shouting excitedly. "God bless our Principal!"

And somebody asked "Now what has he done?"

"Done? Why he has just landed the biggest tuition for me. Two hours a day. And Hundred a month." And everybody admitted that it was a feat even for our Principal.

Then one day, about three months after I had joined up, a peon came rushing to my special class, "Please come at once to the Principal's office. Something awful is happening."

I rushed to the office and was amazed at the sight. I met the captain was holding the Principal by his shirt collar and threatening to hammer him. At my approach he let go the Principal—because, I flatter myself, he liked me a little—and stood sulking.

The Principal was panting and out of wits. I told the student to clear out, and soothed the Principal. He called the peon, gave him five rupees and told him to keep his mouth shut, otherwise.....

He had asked the student's parents to take him away from school. "You see, he is not a very rich boy, and he has succeeded in infatuating the riches of our girls. That, of course, won't do."

Yes, how could it? Just fancy the boy belonging to the camp usually called 'No Body's favourites' and she belonging to the 'Every body's favourites.' Preposterous.

Then he turned to me. "You needn't mention this in the common room."

"And oh, by the way, I think your trial period is over. Now you start as one of our staff teachers. You will get seventy-five a month. Agreed?"

I was too happy to answer. But he misunderstood my silence, for he immediately said, "I'll give you eighty. All right?"

"Yes, thank you."

He didn't know that I was almost on the point of sobbing on his shoulders!

This story comes from America. While Firestone, Edison, Ford, and Burroughs were touring, a light and a tyre on the car went wrong. Mr. Ford went into a store and said to the proprietor, "What kind of lights do you have?"

"Edison," was the reply.

"And tyres?"

"Firestone."

"You may be interested to know that Mr. Edison and Mr. Firestone are in my car, and that I am Henry Ford."

As the man was putting on the tyre, Mr. Burroughs, who was well adorned with white whiskers, leaned out of the car, and the man, looking at him, said, "If you tell me you're Santa Claus, I'll crown you with this spanner!"

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by
BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION



Bro. Rasik F. Shah is an enthusiastic worker of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. Recently he made great efforts to establish a centre of the Association at Ahmedabad.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

How essential in everyday life is team-work! And it is one of the important lessons that all of us should learn!

Have you ever watched a team of well-trained bullocks pulling a heavy load? Now they are stuck in a mud-hole. The driver gathers up his lines, perhaps speaks a word to them; they know his voice they have confidence; they are trained to do team-work.

They give each other a knowing nod, settle into their traces, brace their hind legs, there is a creaking, a splashing of mud, the wheels begin to move, and they pull out of the hole.

But did you ever see a team stuck and the bullocks pulled one at a time, with jerks? They would break their harness, or the single-tree, but would not move the load. What was the matter? They had not learned team-work.

A Part Of The Team

So you and I are each just a part of the team; we are only some part of the machine of life. We do not live or work alone. We have to work with others. And if we find ourselves unable to work with others, set it down in many cases that the fault is with us instead of with the other fellow.

Did you think it was with the other fellow?

I am reminded of a recent war story. A fond mother who, viewing the parade where her only son was marching, observed that her son was out of step with all others, so she remarked: "Why, everybody's out of step but my Johnny."

Let us not delude ourselves like her.

Get Along With People

One of the lessons that we must learn early in life is that we ab-

solutely must manage to get along with other people. Whether they do as we should like or not; whether they work as we would work, or however disagreeable they may be, if we are thrown together with them, we should try to learn the secret of getting along with people—doing team-work.

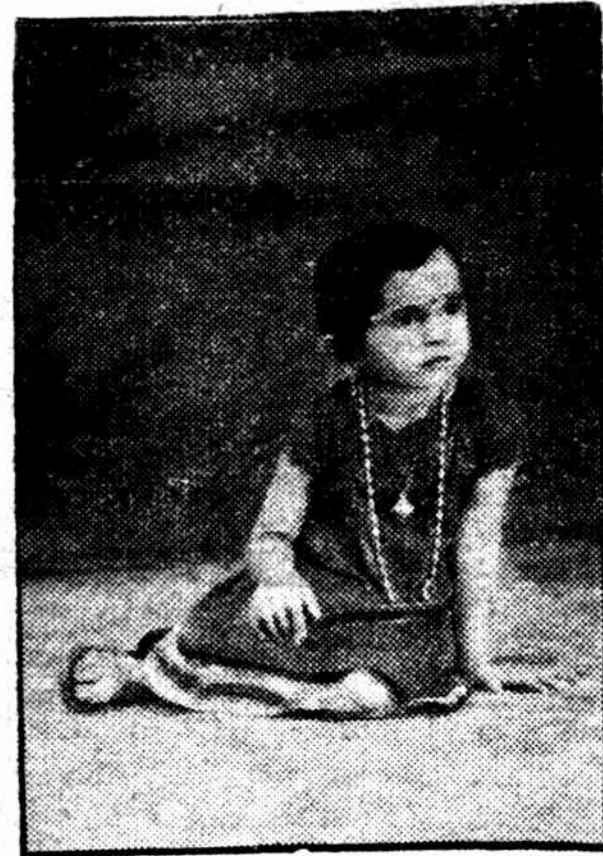
Then we should see the importance of team-work from another stand-point. For the good of the team; for the good of the family; for the good of the school; for the good of others, we should be willing to sacrifice something personally in order that the team may win. Thus we should learn to count ourselves just a part of the whole, and to work for the success of the whole work!

* * *

Youth

Sis. Freni Popat (16 years) seems to be a clever girl as she has composed the following nice poem:—

Youth, oh Youth!—the spring of life,
The season when life seems bright,
The pleasure and joy and future hopes
Make heart quite free and light.
The rashness and rudeness, the follies and wrongs



Baby Indulekha

The time quite uselessly spent,
Are the seeds of sorrow sown in youth—

In the old age to repent.
The intoxicating effect of the drink of youth

Makes youths quite obstinate and stern;

They heed not all the elderly remarks,

And then repent in their turn.
Youth, oh Youth!—the morning of life, when the foundation of life must be laid;—

The youth must be passed quite carefully,

To pass a peaceful time, when life must fade.

* * *

What Are They?

Small boy—"Dad, what are the holes in the board for?"

Dad—"Those are knot holes."

Small Boy (after consideration) —"Well, if they're not holes, what are they?"



"DANCE-DELIGHT"—Painting by Bro. Furushottam S. Pandya.

Our New Class-Mate

Bro. Ali Bux A. Uquaili (Tatta, Sind), writes about his new class-mate as follows:—

He has recently graced our class by getting admission in our school. He rightly deserves the nick-name of "Diwan," as his decisions solve several difficult matters in merry-jest.

That day Harchu and Mukhtar happened to quarrel over a handkerchief which they had torn into pieces. The matter was brought before our teacher by Mukhtar. Our "Diwan" now began to chew the cud, for this matter seemed to him as one of great importance.

After due deliberation he found out a solution of uniting the two parties. He rose from his

seat and spoke: "If you don't take it ill, sir, allow me to take them to the Principal..." Harchu, then, at once confessed his fault, and Mukhtar withdrew the complaint.

Our so-called "D-wan" is really a jolly fellow. He makes us laugh away our blues. He goes pit-a-pat if I promise to spare him my picture album for which he has a peculiar fancy. He says he would enjoy it a lot while leaning in his easy-chair at a solitary hour.

A Pen-Friend Wanted

Bro. Murari Chandra, Chak Fateh Ali Shah, Partabgarh City (Oudh), C.P., is a student of Class IX, and collects stamps, blade covers and match labels.

He will be very glad to receive letters from any unknown friends who have mutual interests and may wish to correspond with him.

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Indian Writers Declare Against Fascism

"That India's greatest danger today lies in the imminent Fascist invasion and the success of such an invasion will mean the annihilation of all our political aspirations" was declared in the course of a resolution adopted at the All-India Writers' Conference last week in Delhi.

The resolution added: "The Indian writers have nothing in common with Fascism. We have always stood for the freedom of India from British Imperialism and have struggled for the liberation of our country. We shall therefore, do our best in resisting Fascism as its victory would mean bringing the dark age to the world."

"Let us resolve to mobilize our people spiritually to defend their motherland—for that way lies the freedom of our country," said Mr. Sajjad Zahir in his speech on behalf of the praesidium at the Conference.

The speaker added: "We are meeting at a time of great crisis for our motherland. It is threatened with an imminent Fascist invasion. No section of our people can remain indifferent to it. Indian writers, the custodians of Indian culture, cannot ignore this danger. True, we are not a free people, we have no national government, no national militia. Still the country is ours. It is our duty to protect it. If we do our duty now we shall live, otherwise perish. Writers

should, therefore, undertake to remove the doubts and fears of the Indian people, to make them conscious of their great might and resources to unite them, to help them to fight with sword in hand the barbarous Fascists who are the avowed enemies of all culture."

Earlier Mr. S. H. Vatsayana, Chairman of the Reception Committee in his speech said that since the country's future was threatened they had assembled to explore channels along which their efforts must be directed in order to meet the Fascist menace and to evolve a permanent organisation to attain their objects.

The conference also passed resolutions of greetings to the Soviet Union and China paying tributes to their heroic resistance to Fascism.

About 300 delegates from different parts of the country attended the conference.

RIGHTS OF AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS

The report of the Association of the Authors, Composers and Writers of India for the year 1941 makes interesting reading. Particularly that portion of the report which deals with the efforts made by the Association in favour of authors and composers to let

them have the legitimate proceeds of their copyright productions teaches lessons that no writer can afford to miss in his own interests.

The Association's efforts were particularly effective against the All-India Radio inasmuch as All-India Radio now compels the artists to secure permissions for the compositions they sing from their authors. According to the Association, this is not legal and that the All-India Radio must pay the composers and artists separately.

Among those whom the Association indicts for infringement of copyright are producers of pictures, theatrical companies, amateur players' club and All-India Radio. Producers take stories from writers, who are often mere plagiarists. Sometimes producers themselves become plagiarists by lifting some ideas, scenes, tunes of songs, etc. from stories submitted to them.

The Association of Authors, Composers and Writers offers protection to all concerned. It is not a business organisation, but a body that teaches the writers to protect their own rights. They may do so by becoming members of the Association on payment of Rs. 3 a year as subscription. Mr. Ram L. Goate is its Secretary and his address is Sandhurst Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

T.V.P.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

CRIPPSIANA

CRIPPS SOUVENIR Edited by Mr. D. M. Low.

This publication is intended to be a souvenir of the visit to India of Sir Stafford Cripps bringing with him proposals from His Majesty's Government for the settlement of the India question. Of its 42 pages ten are taken up by advertisement, not to speak of the cover pages.

In the other pages there are an Apologia from the editor; a non-descript article by an Associate editor of the commercial bulletin of groundnut syndicate written in what may mercifully be described as 'doubtful' English; an article 'lifted' from the "Bombay Chronicle" about which, therefore, we can say nothing; the two radio talks given by Sir Stafford Cripps; he correspondence that passed between Sir Stafford and Maulana Azad; the resolution of the Muslim League Working Committee and a diary of the activities of Sir Stafford Cripps in India. The documentary portion of the publication has some value for purposes of reference.

But the best that can be said about this brochure is that it is beautifully printed and got up—rather an unusual thing in these hard days.

K. G. N.

THE CRICKINIA

Indian Cricketers' Annual 1941-42

THE CRICKINIA—INDIAN CRICKETERS' ANNUAL 1941-42. Edited by Mr. Muni Lal, M.A., S.I.A., Ferzapore Road, Lahore.

The publishers of "The Crickinia" deserve to be congratulated on the reproduction of their excellent annual despite the various difficulties occasioned by the war. The book contains full scores and bowling analyses of all important matches played in India in 1940-41, together with complete averages of the Ranji Trophy, Rohinton Baria Trophy and the Bombay Pentangular Tournaments. The Laws of Cricket, constitution of the Board of Control for Cricket in India and the Rules of the Cricket Championship of India are also embodied in it. There are two thought-provoking articles by the Nawab of Patana and the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram on "the standard of cricket in India" and "playing the game" respectively. We only wish that this annual was published in October last that is before the commencement of the last season. As a reference book its value is now much reduced as another season has already elapsed after the recorded period. In the absence of any other publication of its kind, it is still very useful to all lovers of the game.

J. C. M.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Everybody's Companion" by Mr. M. B. Bulsara; published by Mrs. P. N. Bharucha.

"Necessity of an all-world Socialist Programme" by M. N. Rao published by the author, Allahabad.

"A Manual of Geometry" by Mr. N. K. Narasimha Murthy; published by Prabhakar Book Depot, Bangalore City.

"Food Production in war time" by Mr. N. V. Phadke; published by Indian Institute of Sociology, Girgaum, Bombay.

"Democracy is doomed unless..." published by Allied publishers, Bombay.

"Whither India" by Mushtaque Hussain Naqvi published by author, Nagpur.

"The Monroe Doctrine To-day" by Grayson Kirk; published by the Oxford University Press.

"The One Party State" by Mr. Boolehand; published by the Minerva Book shop, Anarkali, Lahore.

"Norway and the War" by G. M. Gathorne Hardy; published by the Oxford University Press.

"American Foreign Policy" by D. W. Brogan; published by the Oxford University Press.

"The Upakhyanamala" published by G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

"The Development of Hindu Iconography" by J. N. Banerjee; published by the Calcutta University.

PLEA FOR SOCIALISM

NECESSITY OF AN ALL-WORLD SOCIALIST PROGRAMME, by M. N. Rao, Pedagumular, Vizag. Dt. Pp. 34 Price Rs. 8.

During the noise and turmoil and the clash of arms in the present world war, the voice of the author and his suggestions to convene an "All-World Socialist Reconstruction Conference" etc., will scarcely reach hearing. Yet, thought and its expression will not be denied and it is well that it should be so. Mr. Rao pleads that socialist ideals will be better realised by direct, non-violent and organised will of "the world people as a whole", than by the methods adopted at present.

He wants "socialist internationalism" and "universalised nationalism". "For this the socialist himself has to organise a world-will and a world-action". The author shows a fine sense of reality in dissecting the elements that go to make current socio-economic life. He pleads passionately and eloquently for improving it. His effort, however, would have gained considerably in value, had he, apart from urging a world-movement, told us what practical steps (if any) the author had himself taken to carry out his suggestions and with what result. Will he make a beginning by putting his suggestions into practice in and limited to his own district? This is a book which although primarily addressed to socialists, should be read by all who desire to understand the connection between non-violence and progress.

N. H. P.

A. R. P. NUMBER OF INDIAN CONCRETE JOURNAL

It is in the fitness of things that a journal like the Indian Concrete Journal which is devoted to the popularisation of such a highly useful modern building material as cement should come out with a special number dealing with Air Raid Precautions, in which the use of this material has become almost indispensable. The journal had issued a similar number in September 1939—the very month of the outbreak of the present war—but the present one (May-June 1942) is a much more ambitious and helpful one, inasmuch as the valuable experiences gained during the past two years of war have enabled the various contributors to deal with the problems of safety with added knowledge and a greater sense of realism. The following titles of some of the important articles in the number will give the reader an idea of its contents: "Air Raid Shelters", "Blast-proof Shelters", "Precast Concrete Hollow Blocks", "Shelter Aesthetics", "A. R. P. Shelters in

Sketches Of Uncle Sam

"AN INDIAN IN AMERICA: By E. A. Varghese, Erali Publications, Alwaye, S. India Price Rs. 2.

Here is an unpretentious book of 180 pages, printed on cheap paper and bound in shoddy covers. Nor is the title either novel or attractive. The name of Indian visitors to America is legion and many of them have given us the benefit of their experiences abroad. Uncle Sam has become a pretty intimate figure to us of late.

Mr. Varghese, however, is an "Indian in America" with a difference. He is a lawyer by profession and went to the States for a degree in education. As a by-product of his stay, he has brought out a book which any journalist may envy. At least I did.

Most of the forty scintillating sketches appearing in this volume were originally published in the periodical press. Subsequently they were collected together in a book form in the Malayalam lan-

guage. The present English version is, however, not a translation. It is an independent work.

Mr. Varghese is a keen observer of men and things and has an abundant store of wit and humour. He can be barbed when he chooses but he is entirely without malice and he has no axe to grind or—ism to irritate the reader. Nor does he lay undue emphasis on the first person singular, though he never leaves his Indian moorings.

His sketches give us a close insight into American life and thought. Some of them are perfect cameos, while others partake the character of a pungent cartoon. A few of Mr. Varghese "obiter dicta" read like Winchellisms while some of his anecdotes sound too Shavian to be real. But all this adds to the fun of the book. In fact it makes us avid for more. The author hopes to bring a better-got-up second edition after the war. I wish he includes a few more of those delicious vignettes as well.

N. G. JOG.

KHATAU SPORTS REVIEW

The Khatau Sports Club has done well to publish a review of their past activities. It shows how the Club has grown from a very small beginning to respectable proportions. Its members take part in various branches of sport in the city, and there is an all-round progress among them. The Review is well got up and it contains several interesting articles by noted sportsmen. The club is a shining example to other mill-owners who should encourage and help their men to such healthy activities.

J. C. M.

Quetta", "Camouflaged Aprons, Run-aways, etc.", "Anatomy of Bombs", "Planning of Reinforced Concrete Surface Shelters", "Destruction of unexploded Shells and Aerial Bombs", "A. R. P. Duties of a Municipal Engineer", "Sandbag Barricades", "Building Protection—Demolition".

The number is profusely illustrated with photographs and designs. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has written an appreciative foreword. The conductors of the journal deserve to be congratulated on their enterprise. The Number will prove highly useful to everyone interested in the problems of safety during air raids. It is priced at Re. 1.

EVERYBODY'S COMPANION

EVERYBODY'S COMPANION, an Epitome of useful knowledge and information by Maneck B. Balsara, Dinbai Petit St., Grant Road, Bombay.

The writer felt an urge "to do something good and useful". He had at hand "the shifting sands of his scribbled heaps". The shifting sands related presumably to Art, Politics, Business, History Geography, Mechanics and "many other branches of knowledge all shuffled and huddled together in one symmetrical and synthetic work". So the author set to work and hence this book. It is only "an 'information' (the author modestly claims) into the existing scattered knowledge in a compact and precise form"—in other words, a book of quotations and miscellaneous information on numerous topics big and small. The reader may here jostle with Webster, Ruskin, Pandit Nehru, Ford, Aristotle, Pope, Smiles, Shaw, Sandow, Tagore, Bacon, Napoleon, Churchill, Roosevelt, Punctuation, Foreign Words, Planets, Boiling Points, Railways, etc. etc. Looking to the large number of advertisements appearing in the book, the price of Rs. 2-4 is somewhat high.

N. H. P.

China's Millions Fight For Freedom

(Continued from Page 5)

forced to depend upon a peculiar strategem, inevitably effective, which prevented the Japanese from advancing more than eighty miles and leaving its base for more than ten days. This consisted of giving ground when the enemy advanced, leaving Chinese forces on his flank and allowing the enemy from eight to ten days to run out of food and ammunition, while assisting him to run out of food and ammunition first by a scorched earth policy and secondly by cutting enemy communications from behind. Then the counter-attack would begin some eighty miles from the enemy's starting point.

That was the only way China could defeat Japan and the way she did stop Japan at her base at Hankow. General Pai Tsung-hsi, the ablest Chinese general next to Chiang Kai-Shek, told me that a Japanese division could carry its own food supply for eight days only. If the countryside was thoroughly "scorched", there would be no way for the enemy to replenish his food.

Spurious Excuse

This pattern of warfare is almost invariable. A close study of Chinese tactics at Talerchwang, at Changsha, at Sui-Tsao (in Hupeh) reveals the same monotonous pattern. The stalemate has been going on so long now that both belligerents know exactly what the other is going to do, and the Chinese commanders have evolved a counter-move for every one of the enemy's tricks.

What surprised me in the Malay campaign was not that the enemy was able to land behind the line, but that he could penetrate two to three hundred miles without running out of food. He could not possibly have carried all his food for the last two months; he must have got it from the Malay natives. Hence we see the validity of the criticism of the Malay campaign by a Chungking paper, that Allied failure there was due to two things; failure to carry out the scorched earth policy and lack of mobilization of the people, or co-operation between the natives and the army. The British forces also failed to leave soldiers behind the enemy line, either to cut their communications or to harass them from behind. On the other hand, the Japanese, by their tactics of infiltration, have done exactly this thing. All blame put on the jungle climate is spurious, for the British, the Indians and the Malays are quite used to the climate of that region.

Morale

Point 2 is that the Chinese have won by morale. Now, morale is not all adrenalin. It is based on a conviction in the individual soldier that he has something to fight for, at least something worth dying for. The most primitive instinct of human nature is defence of home and hearth. Next to that is a faith or self-confidence in the future. That is why the Russians and the Chinese are fighting so well.

The basic qualities of the Russians and the Chinese are all there—their racial fiber, their elemental toughness, and their gaiety amid suffering. Yet all intelligent Chinese used to run away from battle when there was nothing to die for, or to suffer for. This moral conviction is at the

back of the success of the scorched earth policy, the guerrilla warfare, the sabotage of occupied areas, the facing of ruin with fortitude, all of which depend upon the spirit and co-operation of the civilians. It is easy to talk of the scorched earth policy; it is not easy to see your homestead go up in flames and not grumble, much less to set fire upon it yourself cheerfully. In other words, for success of this kind, the war must be a popular war, a war of the people, by the people and for the people.

Sack Colonel Blimp

Similarly, if we plan to win in Asia, if we wish all kinds of bad luck and mishaps for the Japs in conquered Malaya and Luzon, if we wish to see Japanese trains and lorries blown up, Japanese sentries fear for their lives at night and Japanese puppets protected behind three locked iron gates and three rings of machine guns, we must make the war in Asia a popular war for the Asiatics.

The role of India is coming steadily to the fore, and this fact must be faced, or we might yet lose the war in Asia. A tremendous difference in war morale of the Asiatics, particularly in the war efforts of India, hangs upon the vision of the leaders of the Western democracies and the ability to tell the Indians, in more convincing terms than vague promises and unctuous sops of praise, that they have something deep and elementary to fight for. Real creative statesmanship should see this point. No sidestepping of this issue of India's freedom will avail. We can do a little less with self-complacency. Colonel Blimp at Whitehall would be fatal to-day.

The position of India in this war is similar to that of Eire. Both India and Ireland dislike and fear the Nazis, yet with both the war is not yet a popular war. The only difference is that Eire is still smarting after she has regained her freedom, whereas India is smarting because she hasn't got it. India's demand for freedom has been pooh-poohed by both Chamberlain and Churchill and sidestepped as a trivial, inconsequential issue. This in spite of the fact that Churchill knows India to-day possesses the leadership and unity and party organization, as vital as China's, that will change the entire picture of India's war efforts, once she is granted freedom.

India's Freedom Cannot Be Ignored

Churchill has, in fact, gone so far as to say, last September that the Atlantic Charter would not apply to India. The Atlantic Charter would apply to all countries subjected by Hitler, but it would not apply to countries subjected by England. Europe is to be free but not Asia. Yet we have Roosevelt's promise of freedom for people "everywhere." Can this issue of India's freedom be any longer ignored?

Refusal to face this issue of India deliberately plays into the hands of Japanese propaganda of "Asia for the Asiatics", and of Lord Haw-Haw in Berlin. Certain-

ly we cannot be fighting the war for democracy and liberty west of Suez and a war of colonies and vested interests east of Suez. Are we sincere with ourselves? American sense of justice cannot ignore this and should have the courage of its convictions. As India's most authoritative spokesman, Jawaharlal Nehru, says, in commenting upon the statement of the India Congress, Sept. 14, 1939 declaring India's readiness to join in the war for democracy: "It was manifestly absurd for a subject India to become the champion of liberties abroad which were denied to her." (Atlantic, April 1940.) Can any one see the somewhat comical situation of Indians fighting to preserve the British Empire, which, through the mouth of its Prime Minister has just denied them the Atlantic Charter?

Beaten—But They Don't Know It!

Point 3 in the reasons for China's success is that the Chinese have won by ignoring army handbooks. Many Chinese soldiers are not even aware that army handbooks exist. The gallant defence of Shanghai for seventy-six days in defiance of all army handbooks is a case in point. The Germans complained that the Russians were using "unfair" suicidal tactics, in the defence of Leningrad, for example, and a Japanese Army spokesman at Shanghai complained in 1937 that "the Chinese are already beaten, but they don't know it." The Allied retreat in Malaya was too scientific. It had too much reason and not enough emotion. Of course, one should retreat when the odds are against us, when the enemy has control of the air, when the enemy has superior tanks. But the Chinese have won by quietly ignoring these same factors.

Point 4: Mr. Churchill said in his House of Commons speech on Jan. 27: "If there is any lesson I have brought back from the United States that could be expressed in one word, it would be—China." By that "lesson" he most probably means the Chinese strategy against Japan. Japan can be defeated in the South-west Pacific exactly as she has been defeated in China. The present stage of Japanese successes in the Philippines is exactly similar to the stage of Japan's initial successes in the first year of the China war. But the stage of initial success, may, if properly utilized by us, contain the seeds of Japan's ultimate defeat. Japan will have her forces sprawled all over the South-west Pacific as they sprawled all over China after the capture of Hankow. Chiang Kai-Shek announced immediately after the fall of Hankow that it was to be the turning point of the China War, as indeed, it was. He had at that time a perfect conception of the grand strategy to insure Japan's defeat. The same grand strategy must be adopted by the United Nations. Briefly, that strategy consists of preventing the enemy from consolidating his conquests and in keeping up a gigantic active war front to wear him out by superior numbers.

The United Nations, following this strategy, must prevent Japan from consolidating her conquests in Indo-China and Siam, which supply her with rice and rubber and tin. Long before they are ready to invade Japan they must bomb Japan's home industries and must set up a front in Manchuria to prevent her from getting her food supplies and minerals there. They must prepare to tie Japan up on a huge war front in Burma, Malaya, Siam and the thousands of Pacific islands, where footholds must be maintained. They must send submarines and bombers to harass the enemy's long tenuous lines of communication between Japan and the South-West Pacific, an average of 4,000 miles on water. They

must achieve superiority of numbers by planning and calling for the support of Asia's millions.

Only For Freedom

If we judge by the China War, even inferiority in weapons and enemy control of the air do not matter so much if the millions of Asia have the will to fight. Somewhere a front will be established where the terrain will favour the defenders and where millions of barefoot soldiers, with nothing but machine-guns, rifles and hand grenades, will keep Japan very busy for years until we are ready for the knock-out blow. Asia can do this and will do this only if it is promised freedom, only if the Atlantic Charter applies to them, as to the white people.

It is both incredible and certain to me that the Supreme Allied Command has totally ignored or forgotten this factor of Asia's inexhaustible man power in the scheme of defence and offence in the Far East. Certainly neither in the United States nor in England has any political leader said or done anything to bid for the support of Asia's millions or given them an incentive to better fighting morale. The British Secretary of State for India, L. S. Amery, in a speech at the Manchester Lunch Club on November 19, 1941, showed no apprehension of the military necessity of giving the Indians something to fight for in this war, and discussed the whole India situation as leisurely, complacently and imperturbably as if England and the United States without the support of the Asiatics could hold Japan in Asia. Yet, as I have pointed out, superiority of man power, even with inferior equipment, is a vital factor of Chiang's master strategy to win the war.

Our whole conception of grand strategy is definitely dated, for our Allied military command has shown no signs of realizing the nature of the war to be fought in Asia if Japan is to be defeated. Incredible human blunders are supposed to be committed only in history, by dead and not by living statesmen. I maintain that living statesmen can also commit blunders, though in the telling of it we are deprived of a fine sense of historical regret. Shall we leave the historians of the future the exquisite pleasure of pointing out that in the first two months of the Pacific war the leaders of the Western democracies committed a greater number of basic costly blunders than any statesmen ever committed in the same period?

WILL WAR REVIVE RELIGION?

(Continued from page 2)

The evil of the war is too widespread and too deep-seated to be explained away as a by-product of circumstance. It looks like the expression of something fundamental arising in men, perhaps in the universe. But that surely is the view which religion has always taken. Is it not, indeed, merely the doctrine of original sin in which the nineteenth century believed but which we have derided in a new context?

One other question. Will this newly fermenting wine of the spirit pour itself into the old bottle of the Churches? Again I don't know, but I am inclined to doubt it. The Churches in the eyes of most young people I know are too badly compromised by their support of the existing system of society; the system which has produced the war. They have trimmed their sails too much and too often to the breath of the powerful and the wealthy to catch the winds of the new inspiration. I may be wrong about this, but one thing I think I do know—the break-up of the frost of the spirit is upon us. The thaw presents the Churches with an opportunity such as they have not had for a hundred years. Can they take it? Upon the answer to that question the future of our civilisation in part depends.

A. B. C. TALK

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He Debunks Them All! (Continued from Page 3)

plane... AN AEROPLANE... Yes, to fly to Delhi. "Maidens"...we had no food for the last eight days" into the mouthpiece.

Popular And Radical

Leslie Grimes of the 'Star' in particular took an unusual interest in Shankar and taught him many useful things. This affinity between the two is not far to seek. Wilfrid Hope ("Review of Reviews", January, 1934) sums up the quality of Grimes' work in the two words: "Popular" and "Radical." It is easy to see that the words describe Shankar's work quite aptly. Shankar describing the character of his work said to me:—"The ideal before me is to identify myself with the man in the street—the ordinary man of common sense, not the highly cultured individual—and represent his feeling."

On his way back home Shankar paid a brief visit to Paris, Geneva and Berlin. At Geneva he met the famous pair of Hungarian cartoonists, Alois Derso and Emmerich Kelen, whose joint work (Derso works with the left hand and Kelen with the right) on League politics and personalities signed Derso et Kelen, have attained great fame. The cartoon "Weighed in the Balance and Found wanting" has a melancholy interest for us even today. It shows an immense pile of peace protocols, reports and recommendations all being outweighed by a single bomb.

The work of Kelen is of particular interest to India as he prepared a portfolio of drawings of Round Table personalities such as the Aga Khan, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and others for the Maharaja of Kashmir. Derso and Kelen evinced keen interest in Shankar and his work.

That Sting!

The cartoonist Shankar is a friend of the poor and the oppressed and is allied to all progressive movements. He always wants to make fun of men with orthodox views and Liberal tendencies. The snail like pace of the Government of India and the 'Blimps' who occupy seats of office and power always rouse his anger. He is terribly upset to notice that while the rest of the world is speeding ahead, India appears to be almost slipping backwards. The figure of a sleeping Viceroy which appears in some of his pictures symbolises his point of view in the matter.

No wonder that his cartoons have always a sting. Of course, the very nature of the cartoon precludes anything except a direct attack. A cartoon of approbation can rarely be successful.

Yet it is Shankar's happy and uniform experience that his cartoons have not alienated the affection of anybody. Among those whose affection he won by the strange method of ridiculing them Shankar remembers in particular the late Maulana Shaukat Ali. He was a perfect sport. The more Shankar ridiculed him, the more his affection, the warmer his embrace and tighter the grip of those gargantuan arms around Shankar. "He was one of the most lovable men I have known," Shankar told me.

Another man who reacted to Shankar's cartoons not merely with tolerance but with absolute enthusiasm was Sir James Grigg, the late Finance Minister of the Government of India and now Secretary of State for War. The more he was attacked the more he liked it. "That is not sharp enough," was his invariable comment on Shankar's cartoons.

Of course there have been occasions when one of Shankar's 'victims', or more often the victim's wife or daughter, made protestations to Shankar.

There was the case of Dr. H. who shook out his shirt, patted his pot belly, drew it in as far as he could and challenged Shankar to show if he really had such a big belly as Shankar gave him in his cartoon.

Lady W. ... while brimming with compliments at Shankar's 'won-

derful' cartoon was emphatic in insisting that her husband's nose was not quite so long nor so crooked as Shankar had depicted it.

And then there was Begum L. ... all smiles and sniggers, beaming on Shankar and asking him why he drew her husband—a pretty good ton of flesh—so much like a balloon. Really her husband was not so bad. In fact he was slim. "She rather wanted her husband to be slim," was Shankar's analysis of the case. I suppose that because her wish could not be fulfilled in life, she would have liked to have it fulfilled in a cartoon at least.

But these and such others cannot be considered cases of genuine hurt.

The only person whose ire Shankar seems to have roused was the late Mr. M. K. Acharya, the orthodox member of the Central Legislature. Shankar portrayed him in an unorthodox manner along with a Harijan member. That he should be put alongside an untouchable even if it were in a cartoon angered the Sanatanist so much that he threatened to shoot Shankar on sight.

"Look Into Future"

There was also a memorable occasion when Shankar came under the castigation of Mahatma Gandhi. It was immediately after the war. Gandhi had been summoned to Simla by the Viceroy. A little afterwards Mr. Jinnah was also called. Somebody or other had issued a statement declaring that the only two men who mattered at the moment were the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi. Others did not count. Shankar put this idea into a cartoon. The drawing showed the Viceroy and Gandhi discussing in a cabin. Jinnah was rushing in to join them. The arm and voice of public opinion

was shown as checking him by telling him that the cabin was engaged.

Gandhi was annoyed because he felt that nothing should be done to irritate Mr. Jinnah at a time when attempts were being made to bring about a settlement. He wrote to Shankar that the cartoon was "not in good taste". And when Shankar went to offer an explanation he was given a good talking to. Gandhi told him that he should see well into the future and direct public opinion. Without that he could never become a great cartoonist.

And it would seem that Shankar does look well ahead into the future. See the stand he took with regard to the Cripps mission. From the very beginning, while almost every voice of public opinion was screaming welcome, the natural cynicism of a cartoonist led Shankar to take a hostile stand. The cartoon "Wait for the rope trick" in which Cripps is depicted as a snake-charmer trying to make the lifeless rope of his proposals stand taut showed that Shankar's instinct had been right.

But a cartoonist does not rely on instinct alone, nor even on published information. He must have a nose for news. He must not only look at the stage but must have a good peep behind the curtain. And Shankar is an excellent curtain peeper.

Take, for instance, his cartoon "Let's also have a chance." This shows cock Louis Johnson trying to hatch the egg of the Cripps hen, while cock Linlithgow looks on with great anxiety. That almost scared look of the Viceroy is in accord with the rumoured attitude of the Viceroy and the bureaucracy towards the Cripps proposals. Shankar reinforces the point again in the figure of Linlithgow published after the departure of Cripps. He stands



The viceroy heaves a sigh of relief after the departure of Sir Stafford Cripps.

with his hands on his back like one freed from cramps, his face beaming with joy and whispering—"Thanks, that Crippled feeling is gone."

Shankar is still young. He has not given of his best and one day when the lure of politics has grown stale we might see him a new character. His ambition is to do social cartoons. Indian social life needs a cartoonist's surgery much more than our politics; only it is too dangerous. While we welcome political criticism we have not yet learned to view with equanimity, uncompromising criticism of ourselves.

"There is plenty of scope in India for social cartoons and satires on social life," Shankar told me. "No other country affords such a wide scope. Every second man or woman in the street can be an object of ridicule."

I only hope that when Shankar takes up this job, I won't be found in the category which he calls "Every second man."

U. S. WOMEN AT WAR WORK

The national registration of potential women war workers in the United States has been temporarily suspended because the present participation is meeting current requirements.

In addition to the ever-swelling number of women in industrial positions, more than 2,000,000 American women have volunteered for Red Cross work. Thirty-seven chapters and 6,000 branches of the Red Cross have been established.

Over 11,000,000 garments and 32,000,000 surgical dressings have been sent abroad by these volunteers.

In a short time 16,000 volunteer nurses' assistants will be given an intensive 80-hour training course. A Women's Canteen Corps is being especially trained in mass feeding. It will be their duty to supply food and refreshments to troops trains and to civilians whose

cities might meet disaster. Almost 18,000 instructors of nutrition are preparing hundreds of thousands of women for this Corps. Already 50,000 women have been through this extremely popular course.

Other American women are learning to be automobile mechanics, map-readers, and ambulance drivers.

American Red Cross workers are to be found in Australia, New Caledonia, Iceland, North Ireland, and one is now in enemy hands on Corregidor.

ON LYING IN A (HOSPITAL) BED!

(Continued from Page 6)

talk—talk non-stop. I tried to keep them with me, for long hours under pretences. But some of them were clever like the male chum who said:—"Have I married you that I should be here all the time?" I thought bitterly of those whose sympathy for me seemed to dwindle.

"Give back the hospital clothes, please." I had received the quit orders from the head nurse. I was no more happy at the prospect of exchanging the comfort-giving though clumsy uniform of the hospital for my own "civilian" clothes. I was leaving a place where I had been handled like a child, tended, pampered, threatened alternately. I had come to a stage when iodine was no more displeasing to my sense of smell. Even the bald ceiling above looked familiar and friendly. It was not, therefore, without a heavy heart that I left the sick bed that sheltered me for a month.

When Rains Come

a host of troubles appears to injure your feet. To fight them with success you need wear our shoes specially fit for the rainy days.

Excellent water-proof new cut in shining black.

Smart waterproof oxford—dependable in monsoon.

Chrome leather oxford shoe—in brown or black, strong ash-sole and heel.

Bata

THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by
"CHRONICLERS"

They say it is a man's world.

But, if a man from Mars descended upon Bombay or any other metropolitan town during an air-raid trial when everyone is taking cover and the city lies deserted, he would go back with the firm conviction that the earth is populated only by women.

Consider, for a moment, what would meet the eyes of this man from Mars. At the stations, in the streets, on the walls, on hoardings—everywhere, indeed—he would see big posters, small posters and medium-sized posters. A very commercial-minded world, he would decide. If he is a person of some taste, he would deplore the inartistic designs and the gaudy colours of these posters. But, his dominant impression would be: it is a woman's world. For nowhere would he find the image of a man.

Cashing In On Charm

It is a subject worthy of a sociological and psychological study. Why is it that every manufacturer uses the feminine form for his advertisements? Whether it is an advertisement of the telephone company, a textile mill, a tooth paste, a medicine or a cigarette, the inducement is offered to us through the seductive smile or the captivating curves of a woman. Why?

Only the other day at a suburban station we counted the posters advertising the manufactures of different cloth mills. There were seven in all. And each of them was decorated with the figure of a woman. Nor was that all.

"Come to Mussoorie", said a lady in rickshaw. "Use Blank Tooth Paste", induced a smiling siren showing all her lovely teeth.

"Bold Blake Cigarettes Don't Hurt My Throat," assured a curvy blonde sprawled on a divan, while a black-eyed brunette tried to interest us in an eye-lotion. It was difficult to resist the charming young thing in swimming costume, sipping a glass of "Sunshine" Orange Squash, who wanted us to have a drink with her. But it hurt our vanity when a rather voluptuous female recommended "Midnight Pills" to restore our virility!

Thank heavens, we are not chivalrous by nature or we would have gone bankrupt trying to oblige all these daughters of Eve.

Glamour Pays Dividend!

The film industry, of course, entirely depends upon sex-appeal. We don't remember to have seen more than half a dozen films in ten years which did not exploit a female star's glamour for their success. Most film stories, of course, deal exclusively with romance—as if there was no other aspect of life worth dramatizing. But even otherwise when a progressive author or director manages to smuggle a non-romantic picture through the custom-barriers of Hollywood, the publicity men somehow manage to invent romantic interest at least for the advertisements. To see the posters of "Juarez", showing Paul Muni and Bette Davis cheek to cheek, one would have thought the Mexican revolutionary and Empress Carlotta were clandestine lovers!

No, Sir, declare the producers, you can't crash the box-office without the help of a beautiful woman. To which we can reply by mentioning two names: "Tukaram" and "All Quiet on the Western Front". Both made millions

for their producers. Neither boasted of the least glamour or romantic interest.

But this is a digression.

Film Stars Are Now Selling Soap

To return to the subject of the woman on the poster, hitherto only fictitious females—creatures of publicity artists' imagination—were used to induce us to buy this tooth paste or that type-writer.

But now a new menace has raised its ugly head. Following the example of their American and English counterparts, our favourite Indian film stars also are allowing themselves to be used to sell soap, tea, cigarettes, cosmetics, saris—and even insurance policies.

"This is how I care for my skin", declare about a dozen well-known film stars on different days in different newspapers, trying to induce us (and our wives) to buy the same brand of soap. And, speaking personally, we would have gone in for this brand, had we not known that at least one of these stars suffers from pimples and that several have complexions no better than our own! The "velvety, fresh and young" skin that you see in the photographs adorning the advertisements is the result of elaborate make-up and careful re-touching by the photographer!

Moreover, we happen to know it for a fact that most of these stars never use the goods they recommend in the advertisements.

Recently one of us had an occasion to dine at the residence of a much-publicised new star. After the meal, when he was washing his hands he noticed the soap. "But this is not the brand of soap that you are supposed to use, according to signed statements appearing in advertisements," he tactlessly remarked. To which he got the prompt reply, "Oh, that is only for publicity. Actually I have never used that soap in my life. Even the presentation box they sent me is lying unopened."

Here's The Low-Down!

The journalist pursued the subject and got a 'low-down' on this strange business.

Do the stars sign these statements in return, for a huge amount of money? No. The manufacturers get them to sign a contract form on paying the nominal consideration of a rupee only (as contracts without financial consideration are not legally valid).

Then, why do the stars lend their names and their photographs to advertising goods they do not even use? Because they get so much free publicity. The manufacturers spend several thousand rupees on publishing their photographs and names in advertisements and that helps a star to become better-known among the public. Also they get so many photographs taken by the best camera artists at the manufacturer's expense.

But isn't it unethical to encourage such a commercial practice? But then, the entire basis of publicity, advertisement and propaganda is unethical. And, anyway, no one takes such advertisements seriously.

Alex Shaw Calling

Do you remember Alexander Shaw? No, you don't. Why should you?

An undistinguished junior British film director, he was brought as an expert by the Government of India to launch the activities of the Film Advisory Board. For a year Mr. Shaw was in India, making short films for F.A.B., not a single one of which showed any

traces of artistic or technical merit. The climax of his career was "Women of India," a slander on the fair name of India's womanhood, which was withdrawn from circulation when Mr. Shantaram took charge. The recent conspicuous improvement in the quality of F.A.B. pictures is proof positive that we Indians can make much better films than imported 'experts' like Mr. Shaw.

Anyway, Mr. Shaw has returned to England and become an expert on Indian films. In a paper read before the East India Association in London, he severely criticised the Indian film industry.

Though the industry has greatly expanded in recent years, the men in charge of it, he said, were still mostly people who had no taste and little ability except for making balance-sheets, mergers and business deals. The film magnates still thought they were catering for imbeciles, and their greatest aim in life was to extract the most money from their audiences. The banality of the average Indian film was sufficient reason for the fact that the educated Indian public despise these films. Films imported into India were often attacked for their bad moral effect, but their wildest errors paled before the flagrantly vulgar themes of many Indian films. These sort of films had completely destroyed the prestige of the film industry in India, so that young Indians with intelligence would not take up films as a career. To say that this ludicrous statement is a slander on the Indian films is to give too much importance to Mr. Alex. Shaw.

For Your Information, Mr. Shaw!

Capitalists—in India, Britain or America—are not known for cultural attainments, but the average Hollywood film magnate is much more illiterate than his counterpart in India and some of our producers can give lessons in artistic film-making to the big guns of Elstree and Denham.

As for educated young Indians joining the screen, Mr. Shaw may be interested to know that they have joined already. Proportionately, there are many more highly educated people in the Indian film industry than either in Britain or in America.

How many parallels, for instance, can Mr. Alexander Shaw find in Hollywood or in his own country to the following personalities whom we are picking up off hand:—

A young Indian director who was editing an important scientific magazine.

A young Indian film star who, as a student, presided over a Provincial Students' Conference.

An Indian film producer who is a distinguished 'litterateur', journalist and educationist.

A lady of education and culture who is controller of Production of a leading Indian studio.

An Indian film producer who was a Professor of Physics before he joined the screen.

A young Indian film star who once stood first in a University examination.

A young Indian cinematographer who, has toured the world to study film technique.

Several dozen University graduates among Indian actors, actresses, directors and technicians.

The dialogues of an Indian picture were written by the President of the Indian National Congress.

These instances are quoted here not merely in answer to Mr. Shaw, but also for edification of all those snobs in our own country who presume to 'despise' the film industry.

Tell Us Another

Here is another ridiculous statement made by Mr. Shaw:—

"The best authors ignore the films and the whole vast store of Indian art and

literature is for all practical purposes untouched. In England you have the names of Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Huxley, Vaughan Williams and William Walton connected with film-making, but in India the names of Tagore, Radhakrishnan and Raman are conspicuously absent."

To expect a philosopher like Radhakrishnan and a scientist like Raman to write for the films is like expecting Bertrand Russell or John Strachey to turn a scenarist. But quite a number of distinguished Indian authors have written the films or their stories have been used in the films. Here are a few:—

HINDUSTANI—Premchand, Agha Hashr, Sudershan, Imliaz Ali Taj.

BENGALI—Tagore (Three of his plays have been filmed), Sarat Chandra Chatterji, Bankim Chandra Chatterji.

MARATHI—C. V. Joshi, Atre, Khandekar, Phadke, Kanekar, Bedekar.

GUJARATI—K. M. Munshi, Ramlal Desai.

Now tell us another, Mr. Shaw.

Another Shaw

Talking about Shaws, it is rather surprising that out of the dozens of local film critics none noted the fact that the MGM film, "The Man Who Came To Dinner" was obviously a satire—and a brilliant satire—on Bernard Shaw. All the egoism, the studied impudence, the outward bombast and the essential humanity of the inspired clown of English literature are beautifully mirrored in his film.

Many of those who had an opportunity to come into contact with the great Shaw when he touched Bombay in the course of his world tour some years ago, must have recognised familiar traits in Monty Woolly's characterization.

The journalist whom Shaw threatened to throw in the sea, the cartoonist whose sketch he was on the point of tearing to bits, the Society hostess from whose party he secretly ran away with the biggest cake—at least these three must have thoroughly enjoyed the debunking of the Shaw legend by Hollywood.

Bouquets For Ourselves

PLACE: Dadar Station.

TIME: 8 A.M. on Sunday.

A man buys a copy of the Sunday edition of "The Bombay Chronicle." That's good.

He tears the seal and opens it immediately. Quite impatient to go through the contents!

He turns the pages. Where would he begin? One of the feature articles? No. Books And Authors? No. News? No. Week of War? Competition results? No. He is still turning the pages. Women's Page, perhaps? No. Children's Page? No. He must be wanting to read the jokes. No, he doesn't stop there even. He comes to —THE LAST PAGE.

Now, what have we always tried to impress upon the editor? That "The Last Page" is the best, the brightest and the most brilliant feature of the paper. Every intelligent reader always starts reading the paper, last page first. Now this man is obviously intelligent. First, of course, he is looking at the Mopsy cartoon. Then he will start reading the bright stuff we provide every week.....

But he does not. He looks at the Mopsy cartoon, smiles, then turns back the pages, and starts reading the commercial news!

P. S. Need you be surprised that you cannot find the "Mopsy" cartoon on the Last Page this week?

SCENES FROM THE COUNTRYSIDE



Midday Halt

—B. Bhansali



Palm Leaves

—B. F. Ferreira.



Sisters

—Adi K. Sett.



Matching Their Skill.

—Chiman Mevada.



Watering The Fields

—Chimanlal Trivedi.



Home!

—R. Kothari.

Dangers of Impure Blood

THE root cause of most diseases is impure blood. If you suffer from skin Disease, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Trouble, Boils, Rashes, Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Painful Joints, etc.,—you MUST remove the CAUSE by purifying the blood. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the foremost and genuine blood purifier, healer and tonic. It will restore your health and vitality.

